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THE HEALTH OF ROTHERHAM 1970

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM



ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1970

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Committees	3
Staff	5
Introduction.	10
Statistics	13
National Health Service Act, 1946	
Co-ordination and Co-operation of the Health Department's Services with the Hospital and Family Doctor Services	17
Section 22. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age	19
Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery	25
Section 24. Health Visiting	27
Section 25. Home Nursing	30
Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation . . .	33
Section 27. Ambulance Service	35
Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After- care	36
Section 29. Home Help Service	43
Mental Health	45
Communicable Diseases	50
Miscellaneous Items	53
Environmental Health	59
School Health Service	77
Appendix	100

Health Committee

Membership
(as at 31st December, 1970)

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Major B. E. Rhodes,
O.B.E., T.D.)
Chairman: Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H.

Alderman W. Beevers
Alderman C. Duffield
Alderman T. Heath, J.P.
Alderman P. C. Wright
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood
Councillor J. Ford
Councillor R. Hague
Councillor Mrs. J. Johnston, J.P.
Councillor R. Lomax
Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck, J.P.

General Purposes Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)
Alderman C. Duffield
Alderman T. Heath, J.P.
Councillor J. Ford
Councillor R. Hague
Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck, J.P.

Nursing Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)
Alderman W. Beevers
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood
Councillor R. Hague
Councillor R. Lomax
Non-Corporate members:
 Mr. L. E. Bayes
 Mr. F. Ireland

Family Planning Sub-Committee

Alderman A. Wilde, M.R.S.H. (Chairman)
Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H. (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood
Councillor Mrs. J. Johnston, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck, J.P.

Education Committee

Membership

(as at 31st December, 1970)

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Major B. E. Rhodes,
O.B.E., T.D.)

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. G. Roebuck, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. J. Johnston, J.P.

Alderman J. S. Crowther

Alderman T. Heath, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. E. McNicholas, M.R.S.H.

Alderman W. J. Owen, J.P.

Alderman P. C. Wright

Councillor Mrs. A. Eastwood

Councillor A. T. Flynn

Councillor G. Gleadhall

Councillor Mrs. L. A. Green

Councillor R. Hague

Councillor M. J. Hoggard

Councillor G. Milburn

Councillor C. W. Skelton

Councillor Mrs. D. Widdop

Councillor K. B. Willers

Mr. C. J. Chislett

Mr. W. O. Cooke

Rev. D. A. Griffiths, M.B.E.

Rev. Canon G. Hollis, M.A.

Rev. B. Jackson

Mr. F. Roberts

Mrs. M. Slazak

Miss R. R. Waters

Mr. A. Wynne

Director of Education

L. G. Taylor, B.A.

Staff

(as at 31st December,
1970)

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

I. F. Ralph, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

Thelma S. Adams, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers (full time):

Mary Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.L.O.

D. J. Mantle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officers (part-time)

B. R. Baker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Patricia M. Baker, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.

Jeanie F. Black, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Mary D. Boyd, M.B., Ch.B.

Gladys C. Curtis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sheila R. S. Dibb, M.B., Ch.B.

D. T. Green, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

M. H. Husain, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.(Glas.)

D. I. R. Jones, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal Dental Officer:

Joan H. Egan, B.D.S., L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

G. W. Lowe, L.D.S.

Joyce Stocks, L.D.S.

Roma Brooks, L.D.S. (part-time)

J. D. Crump, B.D.S. (part-time)

N. J. Kilner, B.D.S. (part-time)

Dental Technicians: 2 Dental Surgery Assistants: 4

Dental Clerks: 2

Consultants:

Child Psychiatry:

Shirley E. Hoyes, D.P.M., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery:

Romola D. Dunsmore, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology:

D. Ballantine, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., L.M.

Ophthalmology:

T. Stafford Maw, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

S. K. Bannerjee, M.B., B.S., D.O.

N. M. Watters, M.B., Ch.B.

Orthodontics:

J. H. Gardiner, B.D.S., L.D.S.(Manch.)

Orthopaedics:

P. Majumdar, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.,

Tuberculosis:

J. D. Stevens, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Public Analyst:

H. Childs, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (part-time)

Educational Psychologist:

Miss E. M. Fawcett, B.Sc., A.B.Ps.S.

Dietitian:

Miss M. Hirst, S.R.D. (part-time)

Physiotherapists:

Mrs. A. J. Phinn, M.C.S.P.,

Mrs. J. Green, M.C.S.P. (part-time)

Speech Therapist:

Miss M. Wareing, L.C.S.T.

Chiropodist:

L. Aldam, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (part-time)

Lay Administrative Officer:

G. H. Biggin

Senior Clerk:

G. T. Longden

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary:

Miss J. Caseldine

Shorthand Typist: 1 Clerks: 4

Senior Clerk, School Health Service:

Miss W. M. Cooper

Clerks, School Health Service: 4 (full-time), 1 (part-time)

Mortuary Attendant: 1

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. Eastwood, M.A.P.H.I., (1), (2), (3), (4), (5)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. E. Snape, M.R.S.H., (1), (2), (5)

Public Health Inspectors:

H. Finch, M.A.P.H.I., (5)

G. C. Harrison, (2), (5)

W. James, (5)

K. Jones, (1), (4), (5)

G. P. Stinson, (5)

Authorised Meat Inspector:

D. Jackson, Cert. in Meat Insp.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 2

Clerks: 3 Technical Assistant: 1

Disinfector: 1 Rodent Operative: 1

Qualifications

(1) *Certificate, Meat and Other Foods Inspector*

(2) *Certificate, Smoke Inspector*

(3) *Testamur, Institute of Public Cleansing (Honours)*

(4) *Building Construction Certificate*

(5) *Public Health Inspector's Certificate or Diploma*

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss E. G. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor:

Mrs. E. Cardwell, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Group Adviser Health Visitors:

Miss E. M. Jeffs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. R. McHugh, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. D. M. Sickler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., M.R.S.H.

Mrs. G. J. Spearing, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., M.T.D.

Health Visitors:

Mrs. P. R. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss J. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss B. M. Jobling, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss V. A. Lloyd, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.

Miss E. M. Percy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Student Health Visitors: 5

School Nurses:

Miss D. Atkinson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

Mrs. F. M. Buxton, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. M. Catley, S.R.N.

Miss F. M. Clark, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Gaskell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. P. A. Harrison, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Hunton, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. Ketton, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Leeson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Mossman, R.S.C.N.

Mrs. S. Sanderson, R.S.C.N.

Mrs. J. Marshall, S.R.N. (part-time)

Mrs. V. Pingree, S.R.N. (part-time)

Clinic Assistants: 3 (part-time)

Senior Clerk, Maternity and Child Welfare:

Miss N. H. Platts

Clerks, Maternity and Child Welfare:

6 (full time), 2 (part-time)

Shop Assistants: 1 (full time), 3 (part-time)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

Mrs. G. Hewitt, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

Mrs. H. M. Clark, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives:

Mrs. P. M. Abbott, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. R. Addison, S.C.M.

Mrs. B. Gregory, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. M. Hardman, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Hawley, S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Hughes, S.C.M.

Mrs. J. E. Nix, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss J. Pass, S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. Rowan, S.C.M.

Mrs. K. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. I. Williams, S.C.M.

Home Nursing Superintendent:

Miss V. M. McCarthy, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Home Nursing Superintendent:

Miss B. J. Colton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M. J. Baker, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. Biggin, S.E.N.

Mrs. N. J. Eyre, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Frost, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. F. Hague, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. Hodgson, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. F. Hopkinson, S.E.N.

Mrs. S. Lill, S.E.N.

Mrs. M. H. Metcalfe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mr. F. Padley, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss D. Power, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. C. Resczynski, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. J. M. Ryan, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. G. R. Saville, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss L. Simon, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss F. M. Stuart, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. K. Trees, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. E. Adsetts, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time)

Mrs. M. E. Croft, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Mrs. E. T. Hardwick, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Mrs. L. Hogan, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Mrs. M. E. Mullins, S.R.N., Q.N. (part-time)

Principal Mental Welfare Officer:

W. R. Sidaway

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

D. C. Willis, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:

K. Coxon

Mrs. M. D. Day, R.N.M.S.

Mr. P. R. S. Gibson, R.M.N.

Trainee Mental Welfare Officer:

Mr. T. C. G. Cox

Junior Training Centre:

Supervisor: Mrs. V. Redfern

Deputy Supervisor: Mrs. F. Crossley

Assistant Supervisors: 3

Trainee Assistant Supervisor: 1

Industrial Training Centre:

Manager: J. Parr

Deputy Manager: Miss G. Calam

Assistant Instructors: 3 (full-time), 1 (part time)

Driver/Caretaker: 1

Home Help Organiser and Chief Geriatric Social Worker:

Mrs. R. E. Wales, M.I.H.H.O., A.I.S.W.

Deputy Home Help Organiser and Social Worker:

Mrs. G. Stevenson, S.E.N., M.I.H.H.O.

Senior Home Help Visitors and Social Workers:

Mrs. A. A. Cook

Mrs. B. Race, S.R.N.

Home Help Visitors and Social Workers:

Mrs. M. K. Black, S.R.N.

Miss M. B. Harper

Mrs. W. Healey

Mrs. M. E. Levitt, S.R.N.

Miss M. Pugh

Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. E. Allison, S.R.N. (part-time)

Home Helps: 166 (part-time)

Handicraft Instructors:

Mrs. K. Birkinshaw

Mrs. R. Cleary

Mrs. J. Cox

Senior Clerk:

J. Ford

Clerks: 2 (full-time), 3 (part-time)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
ROTHERHAM.
Telephone: 2121

**To the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Education
Committees of the County Borough of Rotherham**

I have pleasure in presenting the annual reports of the
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical
Officer for the year 1970.

The estimated mid-year population of the County Borough
was 86,360.

The birth rate was the same as that of the previous year,
while the infant mortality and perinatal mortality rates were
both higher. There were no deaths attributable to child
bearing or abortion.

There was once again a rise in the illegitimate birth rate
with a further increase in the number of girls deciding to
keep their babies. There were more new cases of sexually
transmitted diseases than in any year for more than a
decade. A disturbing feature of the venereal diseases
statistics in this report is the occurrence of three cases of
syphilis, all under 20 years of age.

Deaths from all causes totalled 1,037—an increase of 25.
I am pleased to be able to report that 1970 was the first year
on record in which there were no deaths from tuberculosis
in Rotherham. While great progress has been made in
conquering many of the diseases which were the scourges of
previous generations, improved standards of living have
brought new hazards to health—affluence and superfluity,
mechanisation and a reduction in physical activity,
technology and the new pollutions. As the graph on page 15
illustrates, the town's death rate from coronary thrombosis,
in the causation of which smoking, lack of physical exercise
and excessive weight are important factors, has increased
by more than 50 per cent in the last ten years. There is
every reason to believe that the increase will continue until
the people at risk are prepared to modify their personal
habits. Those who disregard the oft-repeated warnings of
the medical profession might do well to reflect upon the ages
of some of the victims. The figures in Table 1 of the
Appendix show that eight of the deaths from coronary
thrombosis in Rotherham last year occurred in men between
the ages of 35 and 44, while four conditions in which
personal behaviour plays a major part—lung cancer,

coronary heart disease, chronic bronchitis and accidents—accounted for nearly half of the deaths of people between 15 and 64 years of age. If the lessons of the health educators were heeded, the benefits to the community could be very great indeed.

The increasing interest shown by some of the head teachers in health education is particularly welcome. During the year the Health Department received many more requests for talks to be given in schools by health visitors, the Principal School Dental Officer and the Nutritionist. With an augmented health visiting staff and the aid of a dietitian, we are now in a better position to offer help in this extremely important work.

The nutrition service, which began in November 1969, made very satisfactory progress throughout the year and is contributing to the development of health education in the Borough. As the benefits of the service became more widely appreciated, additional clinic sessions were arranged to meet the steadily increasing demand. Towards the end of the year, an experimental course, using the group therapy techniques employed successfully by several commercial organisations, was started for overweight adults. Although much of the work of the service has been concerned with obesity, it has already begun to make its impact on other aspects of community nutrition.

The family planning service is another rapidly expanding branch of the department's activities. The number of appointments made at the local authority clinics last year was nearly five times greater than in 1967. The Council now provides a comprehensive service, with sessions at two clinics in different areas of the town, an evening clinic (started in 1970) and a domiciliary service for women unable to attend clinic sessions. All methods of family planning are available and free treatment is given to those in need.

At the end of the year, owing to the implementation of the Local Authority Social Services Act on 1st January, 1971, we parted company with the mental health and home help services. During their years in the Health Department both services have had a record of which we can be proud. The home help service has pioneered new ideas to provide better services for the elderly of the town. The morning and evening services have proved invaluable and the laundry

service has been a model which several other authorities have followed. In the field of mental health, comprehensive facilities have been developed to meet the Authority's

obligations under the Mental Health Act. While regretting their departure and deploring the legislation which made it necessary, we look for close co-operation with these services in the future.

In conclusion I acknowledge the valuable work done by members of this department and the help received from other Corporation departments. We are most grateful for the continued close liaison with the general medical practitioners and hospital staff. I should like to thank the Chairmen and members of the Health and Education Committees for their encouragement and support throughout the year.

I. F. RALPH

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer



Hydrotherapy at the Newman School



Statistics of the Area

General Statistics	Area (in acres)	9,171
	Population (census) 1961	85,478
	Population (estimated civilian) 1970	86,360
	Number of inhabited houses	30,321

Vital Statistics

Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	735	64	799
Female	652	55	707
Total	1,387	119	1,506

Live birth rate per 1,000 population—Rotherham	17.4
—England and Wales	16.0
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population	17.2

Illegitimate live births

Year	Rotherham		England and Wales
	Number	% of live births	% of live births
1961	56	4.3	6.0
1962	78	4.6	6.6
1963	83	5.0	6.9
1964	89	5.8	7.2
1965	104	6.4	7.7
1966	120	7.4	7.9
1967	128	8.1	8.4
1968	135	8.7	8.5
1969	110	7.3	8.4
1970	119	7.9	8.0

Still Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	13	—	13
Female	18	2	20
Total	31	2	33

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births—	
Rotherham	21
England and Wales	13

Total live and still births—1539

Infant Deaths

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	17	1	18
Female	11	4	15
Total	28	5	33

	Rotherham	England and Wales
Infant mortality rates		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	22	18
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	42	26
Neonatal mortality rates		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	13	12
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births	13	11
Perinatal mortality rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths	34	23
Maternal Deaths		
(including abortion)	—	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	

Deaths

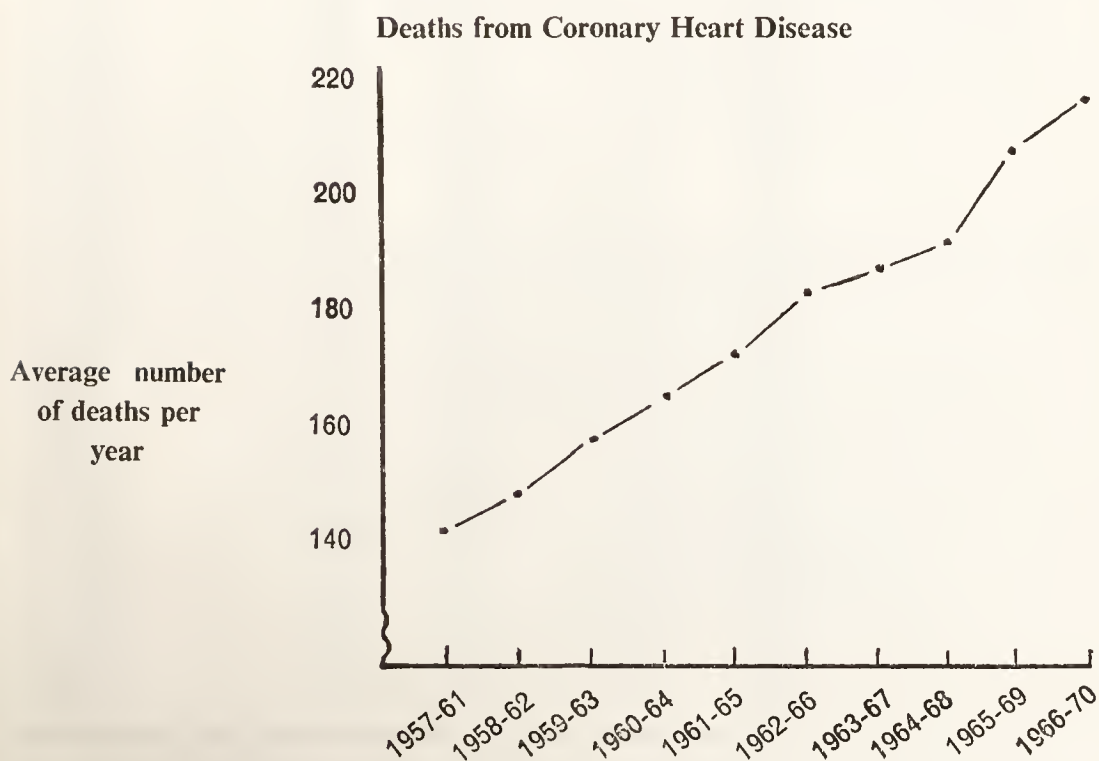
Male	572
Female	465
Total	<u>1,037</u>

Death rate per 1,000 population—Rotherham	12·0
England and Wales	11·7
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population	13·9

Principal Causes of Death

Deaths	1970	1969
Disease of the heart and circulatory system (excluding coronary artery disease)	300	252
Coronary artery disease	233	243
Cancer	185	208
Bronchitis and emphysema	85	104
Pneumonia	61	48
Accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents)	20	18
Suicide	7	9
Motor vehicle accidents	12	8

Further information is set out in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the appendix.



The following table gives details of the birth, death and infant mortality rates with the estimated population during the last 50 years.

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate	Estimated population
1921	28.54	13.13	86	68,045
1922	25.45	12.06	86	69,100
1923	23.85	11.30	100	70,000
1924	23.88	12.75	96	70,260
1925	22.27	11.74	83	70,300
1926	21.82	10.34	65	70,600
1927	20.76	13.46	90	70,080
1928	19.05	10.58	71	70,530
1929	20.01	12.13	83	70,790
1930	18.72	10.50	74	70,390
1931	18.18	12.03	92	70,130
1932	18.11	11.15	70	69,820
1933	16.53	12.06	84	69,370
1934	17.30	10.30	49	68,900
1935	17.01	11.53	69	68,700
1936	16.98	11.98	71	74,965
1937	16.99	11.42	50	75,740
1938	17.82	10.54	52	76,430
1939	16.88	10.86	53	76,960
1940	18.01	12.39	62	75,740
1941	17.86	11.43	66	75,770
1942	18.08	10.31	50	75,040
1943	18.81	12.12	65	74,250
1944	23.28	11.68	60	75,260
1945	20.09	11.73	56	75,630
1946	22.49	10.96	51	78,610
1947	23.87	10.86	57	79,920
1948	20.11	10.50	70	81,450
1949	18.69	10.63	53	82,030
1950	17.44	10.33	50	82,800
1951	17.61	11.91	28	81,670
1952	16.25	10.46	32	81,800
1953	16.16	10.10	32	82,070
1954	16.50	10.68	22	82,260
1955	16.02	11.00	26	82,530
1956	17.22	10.58	24	82,850
1957	16.95	10.83	25	83,350
1958	18.04	11.20	22	84,030
1959	17.35	11.08	21	84,560
1960	18.31	10.96	20	85,070
1961	18.12	11.14	30	85,440
1962	18.80	11.76	28	86,220
1963	19.20	11.24	27	86,660
1964	19.77	10.73	22	86,510
1965	18.65	10.97	15	86,780
1966	18.47	11.08	24	86,970
1967	18.09	10.54	22	86,670
1968	17.86	10.43	20	86,450
1969	17.41	11.71	17	86,450
1970	17.44	12.01	22	86,360

National Health Service Act, 1946

Co-ordination and Co-operation of the Health Department's Services with the Hospital and Family Doctor Services

Co-operation between the three branches of the Health Service has followed the established pattern and has remained good throughout the year. Close liaison with the hospital service is maintained by the health visitors, home nurses and midwives. Regular visits are made to the paediatric, maternity and general wards of the local hospitals and to the Chest Clinic. Reports on patients' home conditions are supplied when required to the hospitals. In appropriate cases the Health Department is notified before patients are discharged from hospital and follow-up visits are made by Local Authority nursing staff. It has not yet been possible to introduce full attachment of health visitors and home nurses to general practitioners.

The following tables give statistical details of visits and reports made to hospitals by health visitors, midwives and home help visitors, and attendance by home nurses at general practitioners' surgeries:-

Visits to hospitals			Number of visits
Paediatric clinics and wards	Rotherham Hospital	}	66
	Moorgate General Hospital		
Maternity wards	Moorgate General Hospital		25
Geriatric wards	Moorgate General Hospital		99
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		24
	Rotherham Hospital		99
	Rosehill Hospital		3
Chest Clinic			43
Supervisory visits to patients on discharge from hospital			
Children	Moorgate General Hospital	}	290
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		
Aged patients	Moorgate General Hospital		476
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital		19
	Rotherham Hospital		455
Other patients	Moorgate General Hospital	}	69
	Rotherham Hospital		
	Oakwood Hall Hospital		
	Sheffield Hospitals		

		<i>Number of reports</i>
Investigation of home conditions		
Children	Moorgate General Hospital	} 312
	Rotherham Hospital	
	Oakwood Hall Hospital	
Maternity patients	Moorgate General Hospital	} 721
	Listerdale Maternity Home	
Other adults	Moorgate General Hospital	670
	Badsley Moor Lane Hospital	15
	Rotherham Hospital	518
Tuberculosis survey	Oakwood Hall Hospital	20
Patients admitted to Sheffield hospitals	Sheffield Royal Hospital	} 49
	Sheffield Royal Infirmary	
	Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy	

**Attendance of Home Nurses at General
Practitioners' Surgeries**

Number of patients treated	207
Number of treatments	355

Section 22

Care of Expectant and
Nursing Mothers and
Children under School Age

Ante-natal Care

The medical supervision of expectant mothers is carried out at the hospital out-patient departments and by general practitioners in their surgeries. Midwives attended ante-natal clinics in the surgeries of four group practices.

The number of attendances at midwives' ante-natal clinics during the year was as follows:-

	Ferham	Cranworth Road	Broom Lane	Greasbrough	Wheatley Road	Total
Number of sessions held	155	152	24	24	106	461
Number of new cases attending	89	78	27	33	62	289
Total attendances	429	413	80	155	431	1508

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Weekly classes for expectant mothers are held by the health visitors at Ferham and Broom Lane Clinics. At each clinic a course of twelve talks and discussions is given four times a year. The Principal Dental Officer and Nutritionist participate in the teaching of the classes.

	Broom Lane	Ferham	Total
Attendances	728	918	1646
Numbers of expectant mothers attending— Hospital booked Domiciliary booked	107 2	149 —	256 2
Total	109	149	258

Congenital Abnormalities

All congenital defects apparent at birth are notified to the Medical Officer of Health by the doctor or midwife in attendance at the delivery.

The following analysis shows the number of defects notified during the year:-

Malformations of—	
Limbs	12
Alimentary system	4
Heart and great vessels	6
Central nervous system	14
Urino-Genital system	7
Others	19
	—
Total	62
	—

The number of children with congenital abnormalities at birth was 54.

Phenylketonuria

The use of the Phenistix test for phenylketonuria was discontinued in February, when the Guthrie test was adopted for the routine screening of babies. This test, for which a few drops of blood are taken from the baby by the midwife on the sixth day after birth, has been shown to be more reliable than the urine test.

Babies tested with Phenistix test (1st January to 28th February)	192
Babies tested with Guthrie test by domiciliary midwives (1st March to 31st December)	683

Since the scheme began in February 1960, 15,675 babies have been tested and three cases of phenylketonuria have been discovered.

Care of Premature Infants

The Premature Baby Nurse attended 132 premature babies during the year and made 2,663 visits to these babies. There were no deaths amongst the patients visited. Three babies were admitted to hospital.

Monthly clinics were held at which haemoglobin tests were made on premature babies born at home and also on children found to have clinical signs of anaemia when attending the Child Health Centres. The number of tests carried out was 182.

The Premature Baby Nurse also attended 13 babies referred to her by the health visitors for intensive visiting and made 123 visits to these infants.

The portable incubator was used 7 times during the year when premature and sick babies were transferred to hospital.

Cots were loaned on 2 occasions for the use of sick or premature babies.

Hearing Testing

Routine hearing tests for babies, introduced in 1968, were continued throughout the year. The tests were carried out at special sessions held at Ferham and Cranworth Clinics. All parents were invited to bring their babies for a hearing test at the age of 8 months.

It will be seen from the following statistics that only 51 % of the eligible babies were brought for this important test:-

Invitations sent	1852
Attendances	944
Failed to attend	908
Referred for further tests	17
Found to be satisfactory	6
Referred to E.N.T. clinic	8
Failed to attend	3
Number of hearing testing sessions	47

Register of Handicapped Pre-school Children

This register of children who may require special educational treatment facilitates the periodic review of their progress and provides information which is valuable for planning purposes.

At the end of the year 48 children were on the register and an analysis of the main reasons for inclusion is shown below:-

Handicap	Number	Percentage
Mental subnormality	17	30.9
Spina bifida and hydrocephalus	8	14.5
Congenital heart disease	7	12.7
Cerebral palsy	2	3.7
Limb malformations	5	9.1
Endocrine and metabolic disorders	2	3.7
Epilepsy	1	1.8
Congenital dislocation of hip	1	1.8
Disorders of vision	1	1.8
Hare lip and/or cleft palate	5	9.1
Disorders of urinary tract	2	3.7
Disorders of hearing	4	7.2
Total	55	100.0

Child Health Clinics

New clinic premises adjoining the Thorpe Hesley branch library were opened in October, providing more satisfactory accommodation than the rooms previously used at the Primary School. Details of clinic attendances are as follows:—

	Sessions held		New registrations			Children attending			Medical consultations			Attendances		
	Dr.	H.V.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
Blackburn	24	—	42	5	2	70	52	75	172	123	65	313	190	174
Broom Lane	45	55	224	20	26	345	192	244	679	436	184	1875	855	629
Broom Valley	48	—	96	2	10	148	73	68	328	172	64	654	306	143
Canklow	23	—	71	5	7	111	44	63	253	85	53	491	197	149
Cranworth Rd.	74	—	213	33	31	301	178	188	710	408	205	1329	566	431
Ferham	91	—	307	25	20	465	203	193	974	489	153	2028	774	430
Greasbrough	24	—	42	8	8	76	37	58	159	101	55	275	161	113
High Greave	24	27	86	6	8	140	76	63	261	136	52	607	276	145
Thorpe Hesley	23	—	51	—	5	79	24	37	149	49	22	436	120	104
Wheatley Road	59	—	180	11	11	274	157	172	649	405	183	1255	599	468
Wingfield	32	19	96	5	9	147	77	110	314	188	93	812	339	337
Total 1970	467	101	1408	120	137	2156	1113	1271	4648	2592	1129	10075	4383	3123
Total 1969	381	142	1385	86	98	2216	983	1076	4299	1816	706	10361	3699	2630

In all, 4,540 children made 17,581 attendances during 1970 compared with 4,275 children making 16,690 attendances during 1969.

Welfare Foods

The Welfare Foods shop at No. 10 Greasbrough Road was closed in May when the building was demolished in preparation for phase 2 of the inner by-pass road. Provision is made for the sale of welfare and proprietary foods at each of the Child Health Clinics during sessions.

Details of welfare foods sales were as follows:—

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
National dried milk	18,522	14,431	13,119	7,038	4,208
Cod liver oil	1,119	1,209	1,181	1,110	870
Vitamin tablets	1,653	1,485	1,320	1,343	1,402
Orange juice	16,488	16,700	16,423	16,523	15,834
Totals	37,782	33,825	32,043	26,014	22,314

The value of proprietary foods sales (which included milk foods, cereals, soups, sweets and other items) was as follows:—

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
£6,906	£6,557	£7,061	£6,762	£6,808

Child Minders and Play Groups

Two new play groups were registered, making a total of 15 play groups registered by the Authority. The play groups catered for 1,000 children and a total of 40,109 attendances were recorded during the year.

The Health Committee continued to assist play groups both financially and by making clinic premises available for their use whenever possible.

Nine Child Minders were registered during the year.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

119 illegitimate babies were born, 78 to ⁷⁸65 single girls and 41 to ⁴¹46 married women, as compared with 66 to 65 single girls and 49 to 46 married women in 1969. Three girls were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, the Local Authority accepting financial responsibility. Two of their babies were adopted and 1 remained with its mother. Of the remaining 75 single girls, 70 had their confinements in hospital and 5 were confined at home. One of the girls was fifteen years old and five were aged 16.

Of the 41 married women 33 were co-habiting, 4 were separated from their husbands, 2 widowed and 2 divorced. 38 kept their babies, 1 baby was adopted, 1 baby was still-born and 1 baby died.

Information regarding the Rotherham Rural Deanery Moral Welfare Committee work for unmarried mothers is to be found in the Miscellaneous Section of this report.

Dental Care of Expectant Mothers and Young Children

The Principal Dental Officer reports as follows:-

The improvement in the number of fillings carried out for pre-school children has been maintained but it is possible that unless methods of prevention are introduced which will reduce the total incidence of the disease, a ceiling has been reached in the amount of treatable caries in this age group.

The "under fives" are difficult to contact as a group and in an effort to overcome this the pre-school playgroups in the area were circularised. Leaflets emphasising the importance of dental health were distributed and a form was enclosed for the parent to complete should inspection and treatment be desired from the local authority service. The response to this invitation was extremely poor and the scheme was accordingly

amended. The leaflets are now distributed to playgroups when a neighbouring school receives its annual dental inspection. Perhaps because other children of the family are involved, the acceptance rate whilst still not good has improved.

At this age the foundation is laid for preventive dentistry in that habits of good oral hygiene can be instituted, a non-cariogenic diet introduced and where advisable the supplementing of the fluoride deficiency in the piped water supply can be implemented. Hence a counselling as well as a treatment service is an important part in the dental care of the young child.

Sessions devoted to dental health education have increased to twelve. This includes talks to Mothercraft classes, student health visitors, an outside organisation and two talks to a pre-school play group.

This report should be read in conjunction with that of the Principal School Dental Officer.

	Children 0-4 years inclusive	Expectant and nursing mothers	Total
Total attendances	429	147	576
Number of individuals treated	274	61	335
Teeth filled	94	46	140
Teeth extracted	371	92	463
General anaesthetics	152	22	174
Number of dentures supplied	—	16	16

Section 23

Domiciliary Midwifery

There was a further decline in the number of patients delivered by the domiciliary midwives:-

Year	Total confinements	Domiciliary confinements	
		Number	%
1961	1,590	732	46.04
1962	1,632	728	44.61
1963	1,669	711	42.60
1964	1,705	654	38.36
1965	1,628	596	36.61
1966	1,612	564	34.98
1967	1,577	379	24.03
1968	1,561	330	21.14
1969	1,526	301	19.72
1970	1,524	239	15.68

Fuller information is contained in Tables 6 and 7 of the Appendix.

Although the trend towards confinement in hospital has reduced the number of deliveries conducted by the domiciliary midwives, it has made additional work for the midwives in other ways. This is illustrated by the following tables which relate to the investigation of applications for hospital confinement and the care of mothers discharged home before the tenth day of the puerperium.

(i) Investigation by midwives of applications for hospital confinement:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Rotherham patients confined in hospitals and maternity homes	958	1,051	1,032	1,048	1,198	1,231	1,225	1,285
Reports on home environment	150	188	235	556	698	813	748	721

The midwives completed 721 reports on home environment on behalf of Listerdale Maternity Home, Moorgate General Hospital, Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and hospitals in Sheffield, recommending 29 cases for ten days' stay in hospital and 692 for early discharge. This work necessitated 1,293 visits,

(ii) Nursing care by the domiciliary midwifery service of patients delivered in hospital and discharged home before the tenth day:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Hospital confinements	878	981	974	996	1,147	1,188	1,178	1,229
Early discharges	404	549	626	697	779	997	962	1,000
Percentage of patients discharged early	46.01	55.96	64.27	69.68	67.92	83.92	81.66	81.37
Number of days service given to patients discharged early from hospital	2,255	3,022	3,846	4,436	5,148	6,342	6,098	6,259

598 patients were discharged from hospitals on the first or second day, compared with 567 in 1969.

Further details of patients discharged early from hospital are to be found in Table 8 of the Appendix.

Analgesia

All midwives are equipped with trilene apparatus. Of the 238 patients confined at home, 207 received analgesia. The most frequently used analgesics were trilene and pethilorfan, which were employed separately or in combination.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Emergency Obstetric Unit

No calls were made upon this service during 1970.

General Practitioner Ante-Natal Clinics

Midwives assisted at ante-natal clinics in the surgeries of four group practices. Expectant mothers made 3,069 attendances at these clinics.

British Births Survey

Midwives took part in compiling information on all births in the County Borough during the week 5th-11th April.

Staff

One midwife was appointed during the year. A post-graduate course was attended by two midwives. Four midwives attended a half-day study session and seven midwives, accompanied by three pupils, attended a study day at the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.

Part II Training School

Nine pupils completed their training for the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Section 24

Health Visiting

Staff

Several vacancies in the establishment of the Health Visiting Service remained unfilled throughout the year. One Group Adviser Health Visitor was appointed in July. Three student health visitors were successful in their examination and returned to the Department in October. At the end of the year five student health visitors were attending training courses, four at Sheffield Polytechnic and one at Leeds University. One School Nurse retired in December after thirty years' service.

Health Education

Twelve talks were given to outside organisations. A series of talks on general hygiene and mothercraft, illustrated by films, was given in four Secondary Schools. Two lectures were given to students at the Technical College. Health visitors gave a course of talks to trainees at the Industrial Training Centre.

Maternity Department, Moorgate General Hospital

Regular visits have been made by health visitors to the Maternity Department of the Moorgate General Hospital:-

Number of visits	25
Numbers of mothers interviewed	231

Prevention of Break-up of Families

There were 28 problem and 31 pre-problem families. These families received frequent visits from the health visitors.

Four 'at risk' families were referred to the Children's Department during the year. Health visitors attended five liaison meetings at the Children's Department to discuss 21 'at risk' families whom they had referred.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the health visitors and nurses:-

Expectant mothers	
first visit	95
revisits	50
liaison with social agencies	44
convalescence arranged	6
visits to maternity wards	25
Stillbirths	
visits	33
Infants	
first visits	1,472
routine visits	3,993
visits to premature babies	2,663
visits to illegitimate babies	228
visits to babies who were ill-cared for	130
death enquiries	28
Children 1-5 years	
visits	11,844
visits to illegitimate children	340
visits to children who were ill-cared for	222
liaison with social agencies	388
visits to play groups	102
visits to nursery classes	6
School children	
home visits	24
visits to children who were ill-cared for	84
After care of hospital patients	
children under 15 years	
first visits	312
revisits	290
adults	
first visits	96
revisits	375
Social reports for hospitals	
first visits	12
revisits	2
Infectious diseases	
tuberculosis	
first visits	20
revisits	316
visits to Chest Clinic	43
contacts investigated	253
venereal diseases	
clinic visits	2
other infections and infestations	
visits	96
bacteriological investigation of contacts	37

Health education	
mothercraft and health education talks in	
clubs, clinics and schools	196
talks to other organisations	12
Problem families	
home visits	89
cases referred to N.S.P.C.C.	18
liaison with other agencies	26
interviews	639
Miscellaneous	
psychiatric visits	32
visits to residential nurseries	15
attendances at paediatric clinics	66
other visits not included above	2,136
ineffective visits	5,180

Section 25

Home Nursing

The number of patients nursed at home during the year was 2,146 and visits to patients' homes totalled 65,284. In addition, members of the staff of the Home Nursing Service working in general practitioners' surgeries carried out 355 treatments for 207 patients.

The following statistics summarise the work of the Service during the last five years:-

	Patients nursed at home	Visits	Average daily visits paid	Staff at 31st December (Full time equivalent)
1966	2,097	66,341	181·8	24·0
1967	2,268	70,101	192·0	23·0
1968	2,155	66,302	181·6	20·3
1969	2,100	67,068	183·8	21·3
1970	2,146	65,284	178·8	22·3

At the beginning of 1970, 423 patients were receiving treatment, and a further 1,723 new patients were treated by the Service during the year.

Sources of referral of new patients were:-	
General practitioners	1,299
Hospitals	241
Other sections of the Health Department	61
In addition, there were 122 personal applications.	

The classification of patients nursed at home is shown in the following table:-

Category	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	Total
Medical	13	35	44	543	855	1,490
Surgical	3	12	21	260	150	446
Infectious diseases	—	4	17	9	—	30
Tuberculosis	—	2	1	29	2	34
Maternity (mothers)	—	—	—	12	—	12
Maternity (babies)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	3	15	42	41	33	134
Total	19	68	125	894	1,040	2,146

Details of visits made to patients
nursed at home are as follows:-

Category	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	Total
Medical	101	271	610	17,403	27,042	45,427
Surgical	36	183	275	7,311	6,381	14,186
Infectious diseases ..	—	26	139	100	—	265
Tuberculosis	—	94	75	3,007	593	3,769
Maternity cases (mothers)	—	—	—	131	—	131
Maternity cases (babies)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	45	149	268	553	491	1,506
Total	182	723	1,367	28,505	34,507	65,284

The number of patients removed from the register was 1,733, leaving 413 receiving treatment at the end of the year. Patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:-

Convalescent	1,119
Died	232
Admitted to hospital	263
Removed to other districts	80
Other reasons	39

Sick Children

212 sick children under the age of 15 years were nursed and received 2,272 visits. During the year, 198 new patients were referred to the Service, 188 were removed from the register when convalescent, 9 were admitted to hospital and 9 left the district.

Of the 212 children nursed, 106 were suffering from scabies. 673 visits were made to these children. There was an increase in the number of cases of scabies treated by the service in 1970. The numbers treated during the last three years are shown in the following table:-

	1968	1969	1970
Pre-school children	28	22	20
School children	80	50	86
Adults	22	26	43
Total	130	98	149

Care of the Aged

The number of aged sick has increased. There were 242 remaining from 1969 and 798 new cases, making a total of 1040 patients nursed with 34,507 visits paid—an increase of 40 new patients and a decrease of 426 visits.

During the year 781 patients were removed from the register for the following reasons:-

Convalescent	362
Admitted to hospital	166
Died	186
Other reasons	67

Staff

One nurse retired in February after nineteen years' service with the department and three nurses left the service.

One State Registered nurse and three State Enrolled nurses were trained in district nursing.

One State Registered male nurse was appointed to the service.

Section 26

Vaccination and Immunisation (excluding B.C.G. vaccination)

Vaccination was carried out at surgeries, clinics and schools in accordance with the revised schedule introduced in 1969. There were substantial increases in the numbers of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis, measles, diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough and tetanus.

A vaccine against german measles became available in the autumn. The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation recommended that the vaccine should be offered to all girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthdays, but as initial supplies of the vaccine were inadequate, it was restricted to girls in their fourteenth year. Parents of approximately 55% of the girls in the eligible age group accepted the offer of vaccination for their daughters.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Records were received of 652 persons who were vaccinated or revaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table:-

Age	Vaccinations	Revaccinations
Under 9 months	—	—
9-12 months	2	—
1 year	299	—
2-4 years	239	1
5-15 years	66	45
Total	606	46

Of these the records of 116 persons were received from general practitioners and the remainder from the Corporation's medical officers at the various clinics in the borough.

No cases were reported during the year of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis, nor were there any deaths from complications of vaccination.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The following tables give details of the immunisations carried out during the year:-

Completed primary courses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others 1963- under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966		
Triple DTP	17	933	154	10	10	—	1,124
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	8	5	1	126	16	156
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	4	—	5
Tetanus	—	—	1	—	—	15	16

Reinforcing doses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966		
Triple DTP	—	4	139	9	49	1	202
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	60	14	1,350	35	1,459
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	43	2	45
Tetanus	—	—	1	—	5	70	76

396 records of immunisation and reinforcing doses were received from general practitioners.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The numbers of persons vaccinated are set out below:-

	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966		
Primary courses	21	911	150	10	181	41	1,314
Reinforcing doses	—	4	192	15	1,444	1,008	2,663

Measles Vaccination

The numbers of children vaccinated were as follows:-

Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966		
—	372	441	194	273	9	1,289

Rubella Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated was as follows:-

Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966		
—	—	—	—	—	154	154

Section 27

Ambulance Service

This service continues under the operational control of the Chief Fire Officer and Director of Ambulance Service and I am indebted to him for the following information:—

In the year under review, the Ambulance Service has been called upon to deal with a total of 37,559 cases, involving a total mileage of 150,672.

Type of case	Number of cases	Mileage involved
Emergency cases:		
Works accidents	237	}
Street accidents	682	
Emergency illness	2,345	
General Illness cases:		}
Admission to hospitals	3,835	
Outpatients—stretcher	5,036	
—sitting cases	24,924	
Midwives' transport	57	267
Assistance to other authorities	443	2,711
Total	37,559	150,672

The cases dealt with within the Borough averaged 429 per thousand of the population with an average mileage of 4 miles per case. The average miles per case for other authorities has been 6.

Section 28

Prevention of Illness, Care and after care

Family Planning

A comprehensive family planning service is provided by Local Authority clinics for residents of the Borough. All advice, consultations and medical examinations are free of charge. In addition, supplies are given free of charge to women with medical reasons for contraception and in cases of social need. A domiciliary service is provided when necessary.

Weekly clinics were held at Ferham and Cranworth clinics. During the year a regular evening session at Ferham Clinic was established. A total of 255 sessions were held in 1970.

The following table gives details of the attendances at the Local Authority clinics:-

	First attendances (New patients)	Re-attendances	Total attendances	Failed appointments
Contraceptives				
Intra-uterine device	181	1,252	1,433	} 1,889
Oral	239	1,305	1,544	
Other	40	129	169	
Consultations only	124	36	160	
Total	584	2,722	3,306	1,889

Categories of new patients:-

Medical cases	2
Non-medical but needy	284
Other non-medical cases	298
Total	584

Methods advised for new patients:-

Sheath	124
Pill	238
Diaphragm	40
I.U.D.	181
Other methods	1
No method advised	—

Domiciliary service - one patient received 2 home visits.

The Rotherham and District Family Planning Association continued to hold a weekly clinic at Ferham Clinic. There were no cases referred to the Family Planning Association Clinic by the Health Department.

Cervical Cytology

Cervical cytology tests are available at Local Authority clinics to women resident in the Borough. In addition the tests are carried out on patients attending the Family Planning Clinics.

Number of tests	986
Number showing evidence of malignancy	6
Number with other conditions requiring treatment	63

Tuberculosis

Twenty cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1970 and social reports were submitted to the Chest Physician in each case. Of the 249 persons known to have been in contact with tuberculosis, 177 attended the Chest Clinic for examination.

Health visitors made 336 visits to tuberculous households during the year. Forty three liaison visits were made to the Chest Clinic.

Thirty-four patients were nursed at home by the Home Nurses.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis are given in the following table:-

Age	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—
2-4 years	—	—	—	—
5-9 years	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	1	—
15-19 years	—	—	—	—
20-24 years	1	—	—	—
25-34 years	—	1	1	2
35-44 years	2	—	—	1
45-54 years	3	1	—	—
55-64 years	5	—	—	—
65-74 years	3	—	—	—
75 and upwards	—	—	—	—
Total	14	2	2	3

1970 was the first year in which there were no deaths from tuberculosis in the Borough.

9 patients previously notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis died from other causes.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme for Contacts

140 children received B.C.G. vaccination in 1970. One baby was admitted to Wallhead Grange Nursery for a period of isolation following B.C.G. vaccination.

Mass Radiography

The Sheffield Mass Radiography Unit visited Rotherham from 12th January to 11th February. 6,421 persons were examined and 6 were found to have active tuberculosis.

Details of the attendances are as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
Miniature film examination:			
General public	2,100	2,602	4,702
Referred by General Practitioners	89	61	150
Booked groups	788	780	1,568
Ante-natal patients	—	1	1
Total	2,977	3,444	6,421
Large film recalls	83	60	143
Total attendances	3,060	3,504	6,564

Patients were referred to:-

	Male	Female	Total
Chest Clinic	11	10	21
General Hospital	4	5	9
Mass Radiography Service for re-check	19	8	27
General Practitioners	55	43	98
Total	89	66	155

The diseases detected during the survey are summarised in the following table:-

Disease	Patients referred to Chest Clinic		Other patients	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Active tuberculosis	1	5	—	—
Inactive tuberculosis	4	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasms	1	2	—	—
Heart disease	1	—	15	26
Pneumoconiosis	1	—	34	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	1	—	—	—
Sarcoids	—	1	—	—
Acute inflammatory lesions	1	2	14	13
Bronchitis and emphysema	—	—	14	3
Bronchiectasis	2	1	1	—
Emphysematous bulla	—	—	1	1
Thyroid enlargement	—	1	—	—
Hiatus hernia	—	1	—	3
Old healed tuberculosis	—	—	6	4
Spontaneous pneumothorax	—	—	1	—
Pad of fat	—	—	—	1
Neuro fibroma	—	1	—	—
Sarcoma of rib	1	—	—	—
Encysted effusion	1	—	—	—
Exostosis of rib and scapula	—	—	1	—

The age groups of the persons examined and of those found to have tuberculosis, lung cancer, or bronchitis, were as follows:-

Age groups	Male					
	Examination		Tuberculosis		Neoplasm	Bronchitis and emphysema
	Number	Percentage	Active	Inactive		
Under 15 years	5	0·17	—	—	—	—
15-19 years	182	6·10	—	—	—	—
20-24 years	455	15·29	—	—	—	—
25-34 years	547	18·38	—	—	—	1
35-44 years	636	21·36	1	—	—	—
45-54 years	515	17·30	—	1	—	4
55-59 years	263	8·84	—	—	—	3
60-64 years	262	8·80	—	2	—	4
65 years and over	112	3·76	—	1	1	2
Total	2,977	100·00	1	4	1	14

Female

Age groups	Examination		Tuberculosis		Neoplasm	Bronchitis and emphysema
	Number	Percentage	Active	Inactive		
Under 15 years	1	0·03	—	—	—	—
15-19 years	301	8·74	—	—	—	—
20-24 years	399	11·58	2	—	—	—
25-34 years	657	19·08	—	—	—	—
35-44 years	843	24·48	1	1	—	—
45-54 years	612	17·77	2	—	—	1
55-59 years	288	8·36	—	—	—	1
60-64 years	247	7·17	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	96	2·79	—	—	2	1
Total	3,444	100·00	5	1	2	3

Tuberculosis Care Committee

The work of the Rotherham Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued on the lines indicated in previous reports.

The area covered by the Committee is that of the Rotherham Chest Clinic area comprising the County Borough of Rotherham and the surrounding West Riding districts of the Maltby and Rawmarsh Urban District Councils, and the Rotherham and Kiveton Park Rural District Councils.

The scheme of care and after-care is operated through the Rotherham Chest Clinic and all recommendations for assistance are made by the Chest Physician. Secretarial assistance and other sundry expenses are provided by the Rotherham Corporation.

Grants of clothing, bedding and extra nourishment were made to patients. The scheme of Christmas grants to patients on leave from hospital was continued together with gifts to those necessitous patients receiving treatment at the Chest Clinic or in receipt of assistance from the Committee.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

Details of the nursing equipment provided on loan by the Health Department during the year are as follows:-

Air rings	130	Feeding cups	16
Back rests	151	Ferrules	22
Bed cages	54	Fracture boards	15
Bed hoists	1	Mattresses	6
Bed pans	207	Rubber sheets	130
Bath seats	13	Tripods	19
Bath steps	2	Urine bottles	147
Carrying chair	1	Walking frames	43
Commodore	70	Wheel chairs	70
Crutches	33	Toilet frames	1
Draw Sheets	126	Walking sticks	95
			<hr/>
			1,352
			<hr/>

Number of appliances returned 946

30,600 incontinence pads were issued by the Home Nursing Service.

Nutrition Service

The work of the Nutrition Service expanded steadily throughout the year. Patients were referred by general practitioners, the Consultant Child Psychiatrist, school medical officers and doctors in child health and family planning clinics. Most patients attended the clinic for regular individual consultations but some children were seen in school and a small number agreed to join an experimental group therapy course for school children. As many handicapped children are also burdened by being overweight, the Dietitian arranged to make regular visits to the Newman School. At the request of the Children's Committee the Dietitian visited the Authority's children's homes to give the house mothers advice on nutrition. The first group for overweight adults began in November with sessions on alternate Tuesday evenings. An initial course of ten meetings with talks and films was planned.

210 new patients were referred to the service.

211 clinic or group sessions were held and 27 lectures were given by the Dietitian.

Number of attendances at sessions	1444
Number of failed appointments	533
New patients — children	118
— adults	92
Lectures — mothercraft classes	14
— schools	7
— other organisations	6
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	41

Chiropody

The Chiropody service is available to elderly and physically handicapped residents of the Borough. Treatment is given at 9 centres and at the homes of patients who are unable to travel to a clinic. In addition to treatment, advice on the care of the feet is given and shoe modifications are often advised.

The following table summarises the service during the year:—

Clinic	Men		Treat-ments	Women		Treat-ments	Total		Treat-ments
	Patients			Patients			Patients		
	New	Other		New	Other		New	Other	
Canklow	4	9	68	3	26	166	7	35	234
Chaucer Road	4	19	56	7	63	192	11	82	248
Cranworth	17	70	409	18	157	814	35	227	1,223
Ferham	6	58	305	9	122	738	15	180	1,043
Greasbrough	2	23	93	4	50	191	6	73	284
Mowbray Gardens	1	17	48	3	50	176	4	67	224
Thorpe	2	14	67	4	26	178	6	40	245
Wheatley Road	5	50	158	5	148	359	10	198	517
Wingfield	1	3	61	4	30	195	5	33	256
Domiciliary	21	78	342	62	225	962	83	303	1,304
Total	63	341	1,607	119	897	3,971	182	1,238	5,578

Occupational Therapy Service

Occupational Therapy classes were held at 15 centres in the Borough. 6,134 attendances were made at the classes. The therapists also provided a domiciliary service, making 1,715 visits to patients who were unable to attend classes.

Section 29

Home Help Service

There was a further increase in the number of elderly persons who received help from the service. The following table gives details of the 1,426 homes where home help assistance was given in 1970:—

	Brought forward from 1969		New cases		Total cases		Total
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	
Maternity	5	—	125	—	130	—	130
Illness	38	—	37	—	75	—	75
Old age	740	—	253	9	993	9	1,002
Tired mothers	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Evening service	215	—	—	—	215	—	215
Total	998	—	419	9	1,417	9	1,426

An analysis of the hours of service rendered by home helps during 1970 is given in the following table:—

	Day	Evening	Night	Total
Maternity	8,010	—	—	8,010
Illness	11,395	—	—	11,395
Old age	149,112	21,180	143	170,435
Tired mothers	319	—	—	319
Washing Centre	5,064	—	—	5,064
Training	1,737	—	—	1,737
Total	175,637	21,180	143	196,960

Care of the Elderly

During the year under review, the pattern of the service remained the same. Each year a greater proportion of the home helps' time is devoted to the elderly. While social conditions are important in determining the need for a home help, it has been found that in the majority of cases help is supplied to the elderly for medical reasons.

Following training by the home nurses, home helps undertook the bathing of elderly patients on 2,965 occasions.

Laundry Service

The assistance given to the home helps by the laundry service is invaluable, saving time and enabling them to concentrate on other important duties.

Number of articles washed	78,714
Number of washes	10,880

Domiciliary Meals Service

The domiciliary meals service, which works in conjunction with the voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee, is of tremendous value to the over 80's group. 9,097 meals were prepared by the home helps in the homes of the elderly and 5,243 meals vouchers were given to some of the more ambulant old people to assist with one meal each week at the Whitehall Restaurant.

Maternity

130 families were assisted with the service of a home help, giving 8,010 hours help during the year.

The following table summarises the work of the Home Help Service for maternity cases during the last ten years:—

Year	Number of domiciliary confinements	Maternity cases served by home helps		Hours of service rendered	Average hours per case
		Number	%		
1961	732	138	18.8	11,441	82.9
1962	732	144	19.6	10,945	76.0
1963	712	176	24.7	13,469	76.5
1964	647	164	25.3	13,383	81.6
1965	603	208	34.5	14,781	71.0
1966	558	200	35.9	13,258	66.3
1967	378	164	43.4	11,095	67.6
1968	326	160	46.0	10,578	66.1
1969	301	152	50.5	9,809	64.5
1970	238	130	54.6	8,010	61.6

Staff

It is becoming more difficult to recruit suitable women to the service. The number employed at the end of 1970 was 166.

Mental Health Act, 1959

The staff of the Mental Health Service was increased by the appointment of a trainee mental welfare officer. One mental welfare officer left the service and one was appointed.

In September one instructor on the staff of the Industrial Training Centre commenced a one-year training course at Durham Technical College. This is the first stage in a training programme which it is hoped will continue until all the staff have obtained the diploma for instructors of mentally handicapped adults.

Mental Illness

Hospital admissions

There was a small decrease in the number of patients admitted to hospital. Compulsory admissions were fewer but the number of emergency admissions increased. The mental welfare officers were called on 42 occasions outside normal office hours.

The number of patients referred to the mental welfare officers was 155. Their disposal was as follows:—

	1970	1969
Admitted to hospital — voluntarily	63	80
— compulsorily (Section 29)	28	16
„ (Section 25)	23	39
„ (Section 26)	3	2
„ (Section 60)	—	1
Total	117	138
Admission to hospital unnecessary	38	26

After-Care Service

At the beginning of the year, 164 patients were receiving after-care. Referrals to the service during the year totalled 123, a decrease of 11 compared with the previous year. 1,487 home visits were made.

Regular visits were made by the mental welfare officers to the psychiatric hostel and the psychiatric out-patient clinic at the local hospital. The arrangements whereby the mental welfare officers interview patients before discharge from Middlewood Hospital were continued as in previous years.

Local Authority Clinic

This clinic, which is now held fortnightly, continues to serve a most useful purpose for patients with a poor prognosis receiving care within the community. The clinic is an essential part of the after-care service and it is regrettable that the number of clinic sessions has been reduced in recent years. During the year 20 sessions were held at which 80 patients were treated.

Park Lea Hostel

21 patients resided in the hostel during the year. Substantial success has been achieved in the rehabilitation of psychiatric patients at the hostel. Of the 17 residents at the end of the year, only one was not in regular employment. Employment was found for two men and one woman.

	Male	Female	Total
In residence on 31st December, 1969	7	9	16
Admitted during 1970	2	3	5
Discharged during 1970:—			
(a) returned home or to alternative accommodation	2	2	4
(b) short term care	1	—	1
In residence on 31st December, 1970	7	10	17

Mental Subnormality

Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Severely Subnormal in the Community

The number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients being cared for in the community on 31st December, 1970 was 225, of whom 51 were under 16 years of age. The mental welfare officer made 1,103 routine visits during the year. In addition, numerous visits were made to various agencies on behalf of patients.

Patients referred to the service totalled 29. There were 9 patients on the waiting list for admission to hospital. During the year 2 patients were admitted to hospital and 7 were discharged.

Two patients continued to live in Brighton under the supervision of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Junior Training Centre

This centre provides training by modern methods for children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Twenty seven boys and 15 girls were on the register at the end of the year. Attendances for the year totalled 13,876 half days out of a possible 15,256, giving a percentage attendance of 90.95.

During the year 2 trainees were re-assessed, one being transferred to the Abbey Special School, and the other to the Newman School.

Industrial Training Centre

The number of trainees attending the centre at the end of the year was 92. There was a satisfactory increase in the amount and variety of the contract work obtained. Four women and two men were successfully placed in employment.

While contract work plays an important part in the life of the centre and the monetary rewards increase incentive, training is the main function of the centre. For financial reasons the educational programme originally planned for the centre has not been fully implemented but the number of teaching sessions has been increased from five to seven weekly. In addition a health education course was given by the health visitors.

Football, cricket and rounders teams were formed and games were played against teams from hospitals and other training centres. The cricket team won the Bernard Waites Cricket Trophy and the rounders team the Hemsworth Mencap League Cup.

Attendances at the centre during the year numbered 42,318 half days out of a possible 46,978 giving a percentage attendance of 90.07.

Parent/Teacher Association

The Association, formed in 1958 to promote closer co-operation between parents and staff, continued to function most successfully. The Association again provided spending money for the trainees' annual day at the seaside.

Social Club

The social club run by members of the staff of the Mental Health Service for mentally subnormal adults meets at the Industrial Training Centre and has an average attendance of 30 to 35 members.

Holiday

During the year a week's holiday at Skegness was arranged for 65 trainees from the Industrial Training Centre. As in previous years, a day trip to the seaside was provided for trainees from the centres.

Rookwood Hostel

At the beginning of the year, 10 women and 11 men were resident in the hostel. All were attending the Industrial Training Centre. During the year 2 women and 3 men were admitted. One woman and 4 men were discharged.

The following is a summary of admissions and discharges:—

	Male	Female	Total
In residence on 31.12.69	11	10	21
Attending Industrial Training Centre	10	10	20
Working	1	—	1
Admitted during 1970	3	2	5
Discharged during 1970	4	1	5
Found alternative accommodation	2	1	3
Admitted to hospital	1	—	1
Died	1	—	1
In residence on 31.12.70	10	11	21
Attending Industrial Training Centre	10	11	21

Care of the Mentally Subnormal and Severely Subnormal in Hospital

During the year 2 patients were admitted to hospital and 7 discharged. 99 Rotherham patients were in hospital on 31st December, 1970. This is a decrease of 5 compared with the previous year.

Hospital	Male	Female	Total
St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster	30	25	55
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	5	3	8
Whittington Hall Hospital, Chesterfield	—	4	4
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	2	—	2
Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham	6	2	8
Rampton Hospital, Retford	1	1	2
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	—	2	2
Fir Vale Hospital, Sheffield	—	2	2
Aughton Court Hospital, Sheffield	—	3	3
Borocourt Hospital, Reading	1	—	1
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
The Manor Hospital, Epsom	1	—	1
Dronfield Hospital, Dronfield	—	1	1
Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester	1	—	1
Ridgeway Hospital, Derbyshire	1	—	1
Hollowmeadows Hospital, Sheffield	4	—	4
Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield	2	—	2
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	—	1	1
Total	55	44	99

Thirteen patients granted holiday leave were escorted from and to hospitals by officers of the Mental Health Service. Details of the 9 patients awaiting admission to hospital are as follows:—

	Urgent				Non-Urgent				Total
	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	6
Low grade (ambulant)	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
High grade (ambulant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	1	9

Twenty patients were admitted to St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster for periods of short-term care.

Communicable Diseases

There were no major outbreaks of infectious disease during the year.

The incidence of the infectious diseases notifiable in the County Borough is shown in the following table:-

Disease	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Acute encephalitis—infective	—	—	—	2	—	—
Acute meningitis	*	*	*	*1	8	4
Dysentery	112	4	10	5	6	26
Food poisoning	7	6	1	11	4	—
Infective jaundice	†	†	†	†19	20	24
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	741	857	418	1,478	116	567
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet fever	111	51	47	130	123	56
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	4	2	—	1	—	—
Whooping cough	77	45	213	58	6	80
Tuberculosis—respiratory	29	11	13	16	15	15
other forms	3	1	1	6	9	5
Total	1,085	977	703	1,728	307	777

*Notifiable from 1st October, 1968

†Notifiable from 15th June, 1968

567 cases of measles were reported during the year and 4 cases were treated in hospital.

80 cases of whooping cough were notified, 9 requiring treatment in hospital.

4 cases of meningitis were reported. All were treated in hospital and 1 died.

There were 24 cases of infective jaundice and 2 were treated in hospital.

26 cases of dysentery were notified, and 6 were admitted to hospital.

Additional statistics are set out in Tables 9 and 10 of the Appendix.

Venereal Diseases

There was a small increase in the number of new cases of venereal disease, continuing the trend which has been apparent since 1965.

Year	Number of new cases			Total
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other venereal conditions	
1961	7	82	116	205
1962	5	46	145	196
1963	5	40	155	200
1964	5	28	109	142
1965	2	18	104	124
1966	2	19	123	144
1967	—	29	135	164
1968	1	33	154	188
1969	1	29	184	214
1970	3	42	172	217

Details of the new Rotherham cases of gonococcal infection treated at the Special Clinic, Moorgate General Hospital are as follows:-

Year	15-19		20-29		30-39		40 and over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1961	2	5	32	7	28	2	3	—	79
1962	1	2	10	2	21	—	2	—	38
1963	—	1	15	11	4	1	1	2	35
1964	1	1	10	4	8	—	3	1	28
1965	—	—	10	1	3	1	2	1	18
1966	1	—	7	2	2	1	2	—	15
1967	5	3	8	2	5	—	1	—	24
1968	1	1	14	6	8	1	2	—	33
1969	—	4	10	3	4	1	4	—	26
1970	1	3	16	4	13	1	4	—	42

61 new cases of gonorrhoea, 46 men and 15 women, were treated at the Special Treatment Centre. 80% of the women and 52% of the men acquired the infection in the Rotherham area.

Three new Rotherham cases of syphilis were treated at the Special Treatment Centre. Details of the new cases during the last ten years are shown in the following table:-

Year	15-19		20-29		30-39		40 and over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1961	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	6
1962	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
1963	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4
1964	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1966	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1970	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Miscellaneous Items

Registration of Nursing Homes	There was one registered nursing home in the Borough, providing facilities for medical and surgical patients.		
Nurses Agencies	A certificate of registration under the Nurses Agencies Act, 1957 was issued to one Agency in the Borough.		
Cremation	The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Rotherham Crematorium. The following table shows the numbers of cremations since the Crematorium opened in 1962.		
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Year	Borough residents	Non-residents	Total
1962*	330	203	533
1963	408	321	729
1964	402	353	755
1965	437	347	784
1966	489	424	913
1967	470	452	922
1968	495	485	980
1969	581	513	1,094
1970	624	605	1,229
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*from 12th February			
Of the residents of the Borough who died during 1970, 60% were cremated.			
Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention	There was no case in which it was necessary to invoke the powers of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which provides for the compulsory removal to appropriate accommodation of persons requiring care and attention.		
Rotherham Borough Home Safety Committee	A representative of the Health Department attended the meetings of the Committee throughout the year.		
Marriage Guidance	The Health Committee provided accommodation at 8 Percy Street for the use of the Rotherham Branch of the Sheffield and District Marriage Guidance Council.		
There was a decrease in the number of new cases seeking help during the year.			
Number of new cases		107	
Number of interviews		308	
Number of children under 16 years involved		233	

Moral Welfare

The Rotherham office of the Rotherham Rural Deanery Moral Welfare Committee was transferred to Health Committee accommodation at 8 Percy Street.

There was an increase in the number of girls seeking assistance during the year. As in previous years, there was a further rise in the proportion of girls deciding to keep their babies. Of the 120 maternity cases in which help was given 15 were admitted to Mother and Baby homes. In 63 cases the babies were kept by their mothers, 25 babies were adopted and temporary fostering arrangements were made for 26.

Public Mortuary

Bodies received (including 209 from outside the County Borough)	398
Autopsies	377
Total number of days bodies held in mortuary	1,740
Summary of admissions:-	
Borough ambulance	51
—from home	21
from street	7
from works	5
West Riding ambulance	10
—from home	4
from street	1
from works	81
Works ambulance	85
Mortuary vehicle	1
—from home	4
from hospital	3
from river	125
from undertakers	398
from works	---
Undertakers	---

Monthly admissions:-

January	47	July	33
February	37	August	27
March	41	September	25
April	20	October	31
May	36	November	33
June	28	December	40
			398

Causes of death:-

	County Borough	Other	Total
Medical and surgical conditions	156	157	313
Suicide	6	5	11
Manslaughter	—	1	1
Works accidents	2	2	4
Road accidents	10	18	28
Home accidents	9	17	26
Other accidents	6	9	15
	189	209	398
	---	---	---

Medical Services for the Children's Department

All children are medically examined by a school medical officer on admission to and discharge from the Children's Homes. A certificate of fitness is issued to the Children's Officer in respect of any child who is to be boarded out. All children at Wallhead Grange are examined each month.

Medical examinations	261
Children vaccinated against poliomyelitis	6
Children vaccinated against measles	5
Children given diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus antigen	4
Visits made by medical officers	53
Visits made by health visitors	15

Dental treatment:-

Number of children inspected	60
Number requiring treatment	28
Extractions	8
Fillings	17
Scaling and polishing	3

Arrangements were made for 8 children who were to be adopted to have blood specimens taken.

Medical Examination of Corporation Employees and Others

During the year 852 medical examinations were carried out. Details are shown in the following table:-

	Persons examined		Persons unfit	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
New staff appointments	57	78	-	1
Pre-employment examination—				
Ambulance driver/attendants	3	-	-	-
Bus drivers and conductors	77	17	1	-
Food handlers	1	50	-	-
Home helps	-	36	-	6
Waterworks employees	-	-	-	-
Admission to sickness pay scheme	118	165	7	16
Periodic examinations—				
Employees working with radioactive substances	2	-	-	-
Heavy goods vehicle licences	49	-	3	-
Passenger service vehicle licences	46	-	-	-
Waterworks employees	1	-	-	-
Re-examination	11	1	-	-
Examinations requested by other Local Authorities	3	-	-	-
Total	368	347	11	23

In addition, 32 men and 14 women were examined under the provisions of the sickness pay scheme after two months absence from work.

Following medical examination, premature retirement on medical grounds was recommended for 8 men.

26 men and 55 women were examined for admission to a college or department of education and 2 women prior to entering pre-nursing courses.

The numbers of examinations carried out for each department were as follows:-

Department	Staff (New appointments)	Manual Workers (Sickness pay Scheme)	Other examinations
Borough Architect's	11	—	—
Borough Engineer's	6	12	27
Borough Treasurer's	5	—	—
Building Works	7	18	8
Catering	—	32	51
Children's	7	5	3
Education	44	75	86
Fire and Ambulance	—	4	25
Health	14	3	40
Housing	6	—	3
Library, Museum and Arts	10	4	—
Markets and Baths	—	6	1
Parks and Cemeteries	—	11	1
Planning	2	—	—
Town Clerk's	8	—	1
Transport	9	83	177
Welfare	5	30	8
Weights and Measures	1	—	—
Total	135	283	431

The reasons for rejection of candidates examined were as follows:-

	Men	Women
Defective vision	1	1
Endocrine disease	—	1
Gastro-intestinal disease	—	2
Hypertension	5	12
Orthopaedic disorder	2	2
Psychiatric disorder	2	—
Respiratory disease	1	1
Other	—	4

Industrial Training Centre

The Medical Officer of Health became Appointed Factory Doctor for the centre in August 1970.

Fourteen medical examinations of young persons were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act.

Medical arrangements for long-stay immigrants

At the beginning of 1965 the Ministry of Health introduced arrangements to deal with the special problems which arise in connection with the health and treatment of long-stay immigrants to this country. Medical Inspectors at the ports send the names and destination addresses of long-stay immigrants to the Medical Officer of Health of the local health authority concerned. Immigrants are visited by a health visitor as soon as possible after arrival in the Borough. In addition to giving general advice the health visitor arranges chest x-ray examination in appropriate cases and endeavours to ensure that long-stay immigrants register with general practitioners at an early stage of their life in this country.

The following table shows the number of advice notes received from ports and airports since the scheme began:-

Origin	Advice notes					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Commonwealth						
Caribbean	—	1	1	1	—	1
India	3	—	3	3	6	3
Pakistan	13	15	7	19	30	42
Other Asian	5	1	3	5	15	16
Africa	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other	—	—	5	—	—	—
Total	21	18	19	28	51	63
Non-Commonwealth						
European	3	—	2	—	—	—
Other	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	2	—	—	—
Grand total	24	21	21	28	51	63

Details of the immigrants visited upon arrival in Rotherham last year were as follows:-

	Adults		Children	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Caribbean	-	1	-	-
India	1	2	1	1
Pakistan	3	34	42	3
Other Asian	12	4	3	3
African	-	1	1	-
Other	-	-	-	-
	16	42	47	7

Environmental Health

Conservation Year drew attention to the need for a less complacent attitude towards pollution of the environment. The increasing quantities of rubbish arising from the packaging and disposable container industries and from consumer goods based on planned obsolescence, the pollution of our rivers and seas by industrial and domestic wastes and the pollution of our atmosphere by dust, smoke, fumes and noise make it essential that we should pay as much attention to the quality of our environment as we do to improving our standard of living in other ways. The damage which the process does to the environment must be taken into account in assessing its value to the community. Many sources of pollution would not exist today if this test had been applied before they were allowed to commence. It is too late after a new source of pollution has been introduced into a community to begin to assess the cost of getting rid of pollution, using as a yard stick 'reasonable cost' in relation to remedial measures held to constitute the 'best practicable means'. In the making of decisions concerning pollution the Local Authority, representing the local inhabitants, should play a major part. The tipping of waste materials, for example, should be under the control of local authorities, either directly or indirectly. The day to day operation of a tip is as important as levelling and seeding on completion and can cause far more nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood. There is a pressing need for legislation to control private tipping and to include provision for the notification to the Local Authority of any toxic wastes to be tipped.

Slum clearance was again a major occupation during the year. 845 houses were included in clearance areas and associated compulsory purchase orders. In addition to the great satisfaction of seeing families rehoused in better accommodation and the redevelopment which follows, a benefit arising from this work is the steady fall each year in the number of complaints of nuisance and disrepair which are made to the Health Department.

There was a gradual increase in the number of applications made for qualification certificates under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969. In order to avoid refusals, it is desirable that more landlords should inspect their properties thoroughly and carry out any necessary repairs before applying for certificates.

Housing

Nuisance and disrepair

695 complaints of nuisance and disrepair were received during the year. Nuisances affecting 1,495 houses were found as a result of complaints or during district inspections.

No applications for certificates under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 were received.

Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	159
Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
by owners	160
by Local Authority in default of owners	—
Number of dwellings rendered fit after informal action	76

Demolition and closure

11 clearance areas involving 845 houses were declared during the year.

466 houses included in confirmed clearance or compulsory purchase orders were demolished.

22 individual unfit houses were demolished. One demolition order and 2 closing orders were made.

House purchase

640 enquiries were received from prospective house purchasers concerning the effects of the slum clearance programme on individual houses.

157 houses were visited in connection with applications for mortgages to ensure that the period of repayment and probable life of the house were properly related.

Standard grants

203 enquiries were made by prospective applicants. 152 applications for grants were received and 146 of these were approved during the year. Details are as follows:-

Grants approved	
owner-occupiers	122
others	24
Works completed and grant paid	156
Total grant	£16,437
Amenities provided:	
Bath	93
Washbasin	120
Hot water supply	114
Water closet	155

Special Grants

One special grant of £82.10.0 was paid during the year. The amenities provided were a bath, water closet and sink.

Housing Act, 1969

9 applicants for qualification certificates were received. One certificate was issued and six were refused.

There were 9 applications for combined qualification certificates and standard grants. Twelve provisional certificates were issued. None was refused.

Improvement Areas

The position in the St. Ann's Improvement Area at the end of the year is shown in the following table:-

Private tenanted houses

Improved	94
Orders placed for improvement or work in progress	6
Grants applied for or approved but orders not yet placed	1
Suspended notices served	29
Formerly tenanted but owner-occupied before service of formal notice	20
Remainder requiring improvement	1

Corporation tenanted houses

Improved	20
Requiring improvement	5
Purchases since declaration and requiring improvement	61

In addition to the above 38 owner-occupiers in the area have installed bathrooms.

Legal proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936

Default or offence	Result	Penalty
Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	28 day order	
Non-compliance with Abatement Notice	Nuisance order made	
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Fined	£3
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Withdrawn	
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Work done	
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Adjourned	
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Fined	£5
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Withdrawn	
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Work done	
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 39	Costs awarded	£1
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 45	Fined	£3
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 45	Withdrawn	
Non-compliance with Notice under Section 45	Work done	

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There has been little change in the occupation of this type of premises and we are fortunate in Rotherham that we have been able to keep reasonable control of the situation.

The number of houses known to be in multiple occupation is 12.

Caravans

The number of caravans in the County Borough is gradually decreasing. Licences for privately owned sites have been issued as follows:-

Capacity of site	Number of sites	Number of caravans	
		Actual	Permitted
1 caravan	1	1	1
2 caravans	2	2	4
5 caravans	1	5	5

Canal Boats

Canal boats inspected	1
Persons on board	2
Cases of infectious disease	Nil
Infringements observed	Nil

Water

36 samples of drinking water and 39 samples of swimming bath water were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. All drinking water samples were satisfactory.

Five samples were taken from the paddling pool in Clifton Park in June, July and August. All were satisfactory and revealed adequate chlorination.

Samples of the Newman School bath were taken and the attention of the Headmaster was drawn to one unsatisfactory sample.

A number of complaints were received from members of the public of eye irritation from the Sheffield Road Swimming Baths. Checks on the chlorine content and pH value were made and fairly wide variations were noted. The test results were discussed with the Baths Manager. All samples were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Sanitary Accommodation

House drainage

2,110 visits were made in connection with drain tests, defective drains and drainage appliances.

The Building Works Department cleared 11 private drains and repaired 4 sewers involving 21 houses at our request and costs were recovered from the owners concerned. This, together with the clearing service provided by the Borough Engineer for those combined drains which are now technically sewers, enabled us to give a satisfactory service.

Licensed premises and cinemas

224 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation at licensed premises and cinemas. Works of improvement and repair carried out have been listed under food premises.

**Prevention of Damage by
Pests Act, 1949**

	Type of property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in district	34,200	40
Number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification or during visits to food premises	1,945	—
Number infested by (i) Rats	510	—
(ii) Mice	297	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	53	40
Number infested by (i) Rats	30	8
(ii) Mice	23	2

Verminous Premises

312 premises were treated for infestation. Details are as follows:-

	Bugs	Cockroaches	Other pests	Total
Corporation houses	66	114	36	216
Private premises	12	38	46	96

390 inspections of Corporation houses and the houses of prospective tenants were made. Evidence of vermin was found on one occasion.

Offensive Trades

No complaints of nuisance were received in connection with the two offensive trades now registered.

Factories Act, 1961

476 factory inspections were made with 124 re-visits as follows:-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	11	—	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	294	465	26	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	—	—	—
Total	306	476	26	—

The following table gives details of defects found in factories:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector		Number of prosecutions
	Found	Remedied			
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	3	1	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	22	21	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	26	23	—	5	—

Outworkers

No outworkers were notified in Rotherham during the year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

All the known premises to which the Act applies and for the inspection of which the Local Authority is responsible have been inspected. The Inspectors made 1,103 visits to registered premises during the year.

Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	Premises newly registered during the year	Premises on the Register at the end of the year	Registered premises inspected during the year
Offices	19	173	170
Retail shops	42	451	423
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	17	15
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	7	63	53
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—

Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed	
Offices	2,498	
Retail shops	3,018	
Wholesale departments and warehouses	138	
Catering establishments open to the public	401	
Canteens	3	
Fuel storage depots	—	
	Men 2,174	} Total 6,058
	Women 3,884	

142 notices in respect of contraventions have been complied with.

Details of defects and deficiencies found on inspection are set out below.

Failure to register	42
Lack of first aid equipment	71
Abstract not displayed	53
Lack of thermometer	32
Unsuitable temperature	9
Dangerous floors, passages, stairs, etc.	22
Defective walls and ceiling	46
Dangerous electric wiring	1
Absence of handrail	5
Defective lift	1
Dangerous machinery	2
Dirty premises	10
Inadequate lighting	17
Lack of accommodation for clothing	3
Unsatisfactory washing facilities	12
Unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences	9
Inadequate labelling of sanitary convenience	1
Others	15

Exemptions

	In force	Granted during the year	Refused during the year
Part I Space	—	—	—
Part II Temperature	—	—	—
Part III Sanitary Conveniences	—	—	—
Part IV Washing Facilities			
Retail shops	1	—	—

There were no prosecutions for contraventions under Sections 17(4) 63 and 64 of the Act.

Reported accidents

Workplace	Reported	Investigated	Result of investigation			
			Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No action
Offices	8	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops	23	2	—	—	—	2
Wholesale shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	5	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	36	2	—	—	—	2

No fatal accidents were reported.

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	—	1	—	—	—
Transport	—	1	—	—	—
Falls of persons	2	6	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	1	—	3	—
Handling goods	1	10	—	4	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	—	—	—
Struck by falling object	—	2	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	1	—	—	—

Food Premises

The following list of premises and record of visits gives a picture of the types of food trades in the district inspected under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Type	Number	Inspections
Bakehouse and confectioners	41	55
Cafes	41	49
Clubs and licensed premises	120	154
Factory canteens	50	53
Fish friers	42	68
Fishmongers	10	12
Fruiterers and greengrocers	49	83
Grocers	189	337
Mineral water factories	2	1
School kitchens	32	24
Sweet factories	1	1
Tripe purveyors	2	4
Sweet shops	70	103
Butchers	66	103
Food preparing premises	64	88
Hawkers	5	2
Ice cream factories	1	1
Ice cream shops or stores	215	309
Dairies and milk distributors	151	223
Wine stores	1	—
Frozen food shops	2	3
Health food shops	2	1

Improvements made in food premises during the year

Additional wash basins provided	6
Hand washing notices displayed	12
Hot water supplies provided	16
Premises cleansed or repaired	99
Accommodation for clothing and footwear provided	2
Name and address on food stalls	2
Provision of suitable waste storage	5
Premises improved	3
First aid materials provided	43
Additional sinks	3
Provision of soap, towels and nail brush	9
Provision of display covers for food	2
Water closets cleansed or repaired	5
Cleanliness of equipment	10

Prosecutions

Two prosecutions under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, related to the condition of food premises. One defendant, who pleaded guilty to two offences under the Regulations, was fined £2 on each charge. The other defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £10 on each of three charges.

**Sampling of Food
and Drugs**

241 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. 6 samples were unsatisfactory and warning letters were sent in three cases. There were no prosecutions.

Unsatisfactory samples

Butterscotch	1
Bread	1
Rissoles	1
Table jelly	1
Drugs	1
Milk	1

Milk

Special designations

All milk sold in Rotherham is now Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated or Ultra Heat Treated. Processing is done in plants situated in other districts and the bulk of the milk consumed is produced in other areas.

The following licences were issued in connection with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963:-

Untreated	2
Pasteurised	149
Sterilised	140
Ultra heat treated	10

Bacteriological examination

75 samples of milk were taken for examination as to cleanliness and efficacy of heat treatment, with the following results:-

	Samples tested	Passed	Failed
Untreated	4	4	—
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	14	13	1
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	15	15	—
Pasteurised	22	22	—
Sterilised	20	20	—

There are only four small milk producers in the County Borough, two of whom farm-bottle. Four samples were taken from locally produced raw milk during the year. All were satisfactory and were negative to the Brucella Abortus test.

Ice Cream

41 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

		Soft Ice Cream	Other Ice Cream
Mobiles:-			
Satisfactory	— Grade 1	1	3
	Grade 2	—	1
Unsatisfactory	— Grade 3	2	2
	Grade 4	1	1
Premises:-			
Satisfactory	— Grade 1	—	20
	Grade 2	—	8
Unsatisfactory	— Grade 3	—	—
	Grade 4	—	2

Shellfish

All the mussels inspected during the year were from an approved cleansing centre.

Meat Inspection

The following details of animals slaughtered at the public abattoir were supplied by the Market Superintendent:-

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
5,780	479	43	14,200	10,927	31,429

The estimated weight of fresh killed meat and offals condemned at the public abattoir during the year was:-

All causes	12 tons 6 cwt. 56 lbs.
Tuberculosis only	3 cwt. 56 lbs.

Details of animals found to be diseased are given in the following table:-

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<i>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	2	3	13	21
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	1,421	222	—	490	2,274
Percentage affected	24.6	46.8	7.0	3.5	21.0
<i>Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	—	—	—	—	47
Percentage affected	—	—	—	—	0.4
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	46	6	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	22	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage affected	1.2	1.2	—	—	—

**Foreign Matter and
Mould in Food**

Details of complaints received of foreign matter or mould in food are as follows:-

Commodity	Foreign Matter		Mould
	Home produced food	Imported food	
Milk	9	—	—
Bread	6	—	2
Canned meat	1	—	1
Fish	—	—	—
Other food	8	—	6

Prosecutions

Two prosecutions, relating to broken glass in milk and part of a rodent's tail in a loaf of bread, resulted in fines of £10 in each case.

Other Food

In the following table details are given of food surrendered.

	Number	lbs.
Cooked meats	—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fresh chickens	—	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frozen foods	2,550 packets 160 pieces	690 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous foods in Jars	182	
Pork	—	15
Sausage	—	41
Tinned Goods	958	

**Merchandise Marks
Act, 1926**

102 visits were made in connection with the marking of food. The Marking Orders refer to the correct labelling of such food as apples, tomatoes, currants, ham, meat, dead poultry, margarine, malt products, frozen and chilled salmon and sea trout and honey.

**Pharmacy and Poisons Act
1933**

41 licences were issued authorising the sale of poisons included in Part 2 of the Poisons List.

**Fertiliser and Feeding
Stuffs Act, 1926**

7 samples of fertilisers and 5 of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis. All were satisfactory.

Noise

Four complaints were received and investigated. One industrial noise nuisance was remedied informally.

Clean Air

3,022 visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution including smoke observations at factories and inspections relating to smoke control areas.

Approximately 12,846 houses are now included in confirmed smoke control areas. This number is probably an underestimate due to the new building which is taking place in several of our areas.

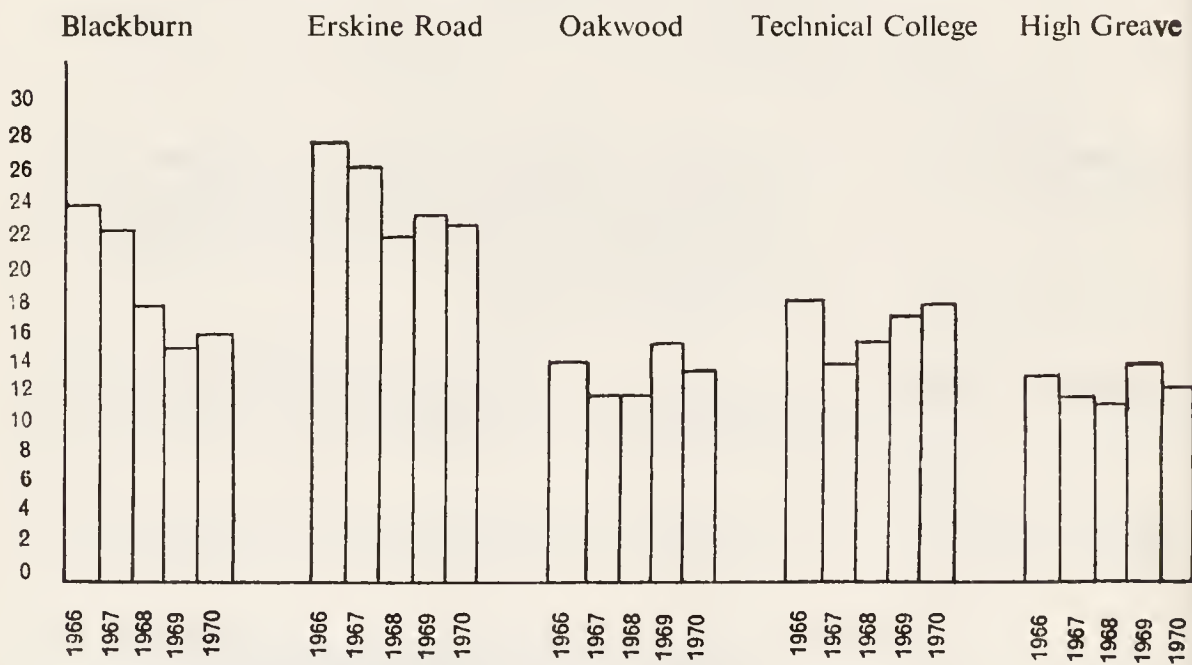
Unfortunately, progress in domestic smoke control was held back by the forecast shortage of solid smokeless fuels, but preparatory work on new smoke control areas continued.

On the industrial front some progress is being made. Three steel works in the area are to instal new or additional fume cleaning plant and a fourth is to convert coal burning boilers to natural gas. The coke production plant will shortly convert their boilers to use coke oven gas.

These alterations all contribute towards the reduction in air pollution which is taking place in the town as smoke control is extended.

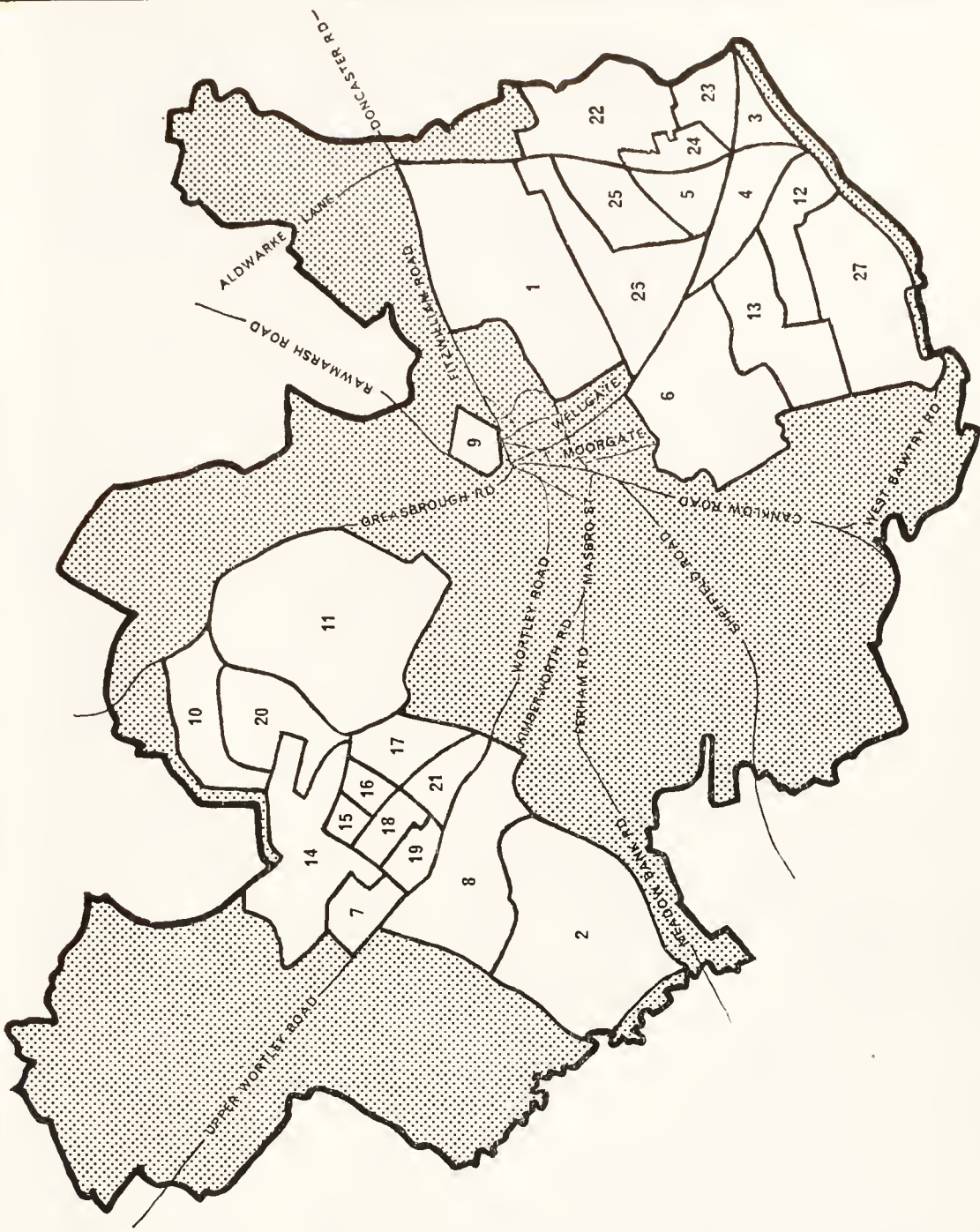
Standard Deposit Gauges

Average monthly deposit in tons per square mile for the years 1966-1970.



SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

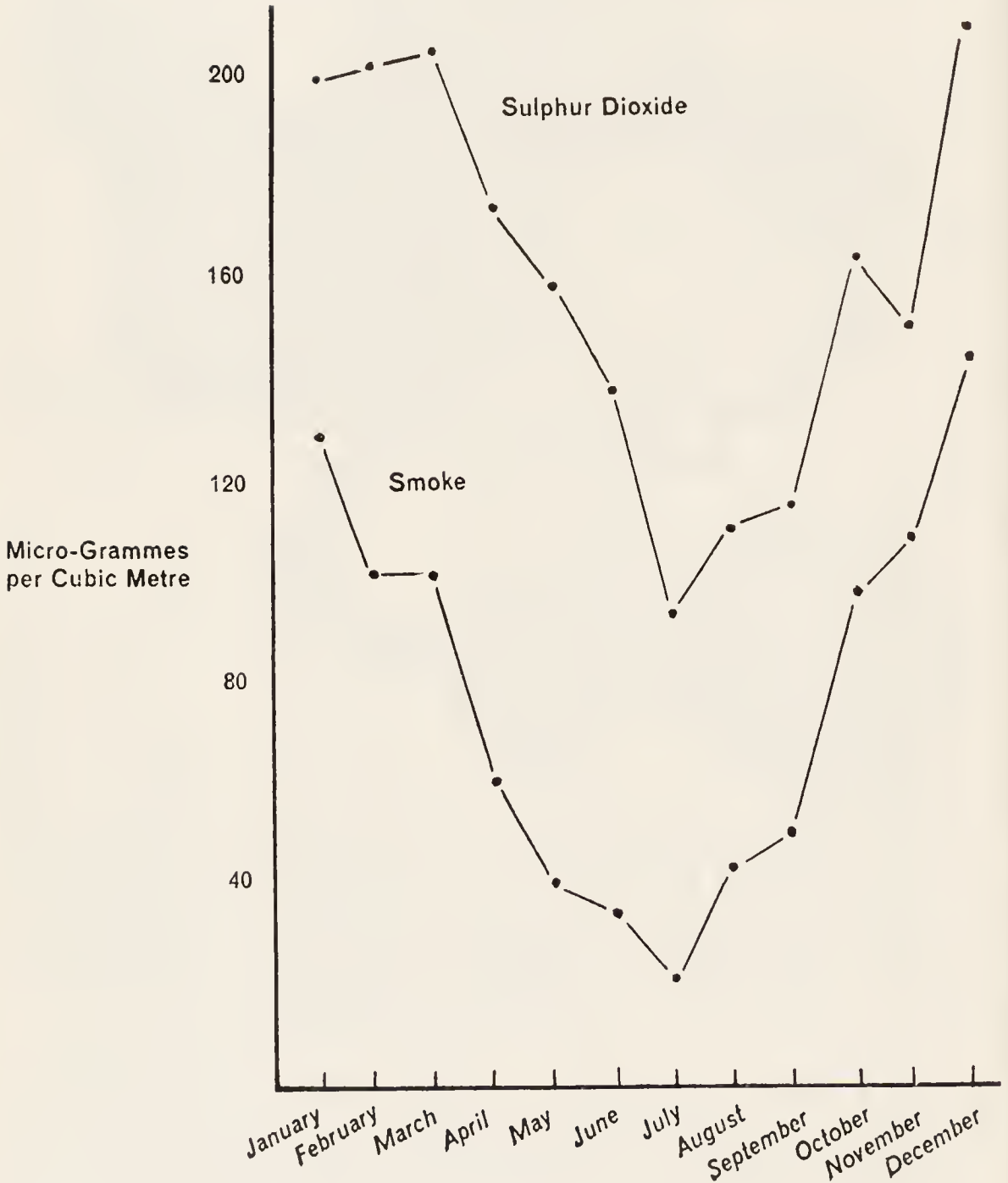
1 DONCASTER ROAD	No. 1	1971
2 RICHMOND PARK	No. 1	1969
3 WICKERSLEY ROAD	No. 1	1965
4 WICKERSLEY ROAD	No. 2	1965
5 WICKERSLEY ROAD	No. 3	1965
6 BROOM VALLEY	—	1969
7 REDSCOPE	—	1967
8 KIMBERWORTH	No. 1	1967
9 ST. ANNS	No. 1	1966
10 GREASBROUGH	No. 1	1966
11 GREASBROUGH	No. 2	1968
12 BROOM LANE	No. 1	1966
13 BROOM LANE	No. 2	1968
14 KIMBERWORTH PARK	No. 1	1958
15 KIMBERWORTH PARK	No. 2	1961
16 KIMBERWORTH PARK	No. 3	1961
17 KIMBERWORTH PARK	No. 4	1960
18 KIMBERWORTH PARK	No. 5	1960
19 KIMBERWORTH PARK	No. 6	1960
20 KIMBERWORTH PARK	No. 7	1963
21 KIMBERWORTH PARK	No. 8	1966
22 HERRINGTHORPE	No. 1	1959
23 HERRINGTHORPE	No. 2	1959
24 HERRINGTHORPE	No. 3	1959
25 HERRINGTHORPE	No. 4	1967
26 HERRINGTHORPE	No. 5	1968
27 MOORGATE	No. 1	1959



Smoke and sulphur dioxide

Measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide, which are taken daily by the instrument installed in the Municipal Offices, clearly show the effect of space heating, as distinct from manufacturing fuel consumption, on atmospheric pollution. On cold days the pollution rises and it falls just as rapidly on warm days. Foggy weather can increase smoke pollution ten-fold. The power cuts in December were accompanied by a marked rise in the smoke concentration recorded.

The monthly average results for 1970 are shown in the following graph.



Industrial Plant

Number of chimney observations made		157
Dark and black smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	—
	Successful prosecutions	—
Furnaces	Applications for approval	40
	Number of cases in which alterations were required	1
	Number of applications granted	39
Grit and dust emissions	Number of contraventions	2
Height of chimneys	Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	37
	Number of cases in which alterations were required	1
	Number approved	36

Staff

One District Public Health Inspector left and had not been replaced at the end of the year.

Visits:-

Nuisances:-

Notices:-

Number of informal notices served	534
Number of informal notices complied with	488
Number of statutory notices served	159
Number of statutory notices complied with	160

School Health Service

General Statistics

Type of school	Schools	Departments	Pupils
Nursery	1	1	140
Primary			
Maintained	19	30	9,031
Voluntary	2	3	549
Secondary			
Maintained	8	8	5,333
Voluntary	1	1	545
Sixth Form College	1	1	359
Special	2	—	281

Total school population at 31st December, 1970	16,238
Total population of Rotherham County Borough	86,360
Area (acres)	9,171

Ages of children	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 3	3	2	5
3 years	32	25	57
4 years	334	348	682
5 years	751	693	1,444
6 years	758	731	1,489
7 years	697	735	1,432
8 years	756	698	1,454
9 years	712	714	1,426
10 years	721	705	1,426
11 years	700	683	1,383
12 years	737	678	1,415
13 years	681	628	1,309
14 years	690	659	1,349
15 years	424	382	806
16 years	206	138	344
17 years	89	62	151
18 years	38	24	62
19 years	3	1	4
Total	8,332	7,906	16,238

Summary of the Work of the School Health Service

Medical Officers	Examinations in schools and clinics	6,733
Dental Officers	Inspections in schools and clinics	16,103
	Attendances for treatment	11,861
Consultants	Cases seen	1,664
School Nurses	Examinations for cleanliness	20,733
	Treatments given at minor ailment sessions	2,019
	Visits to: (a) Homes	808
	(b) Schools	1,465
Speech Therapist	Children treated	238
Physiotherapists	Children treated	60
Chiropodist	Children treated	897

Clinics
(as at 31st December, 1970)

Clinic	Times of sessions
Ferham Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon. Medical sessions—Alternate Mondays, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ophthalmic	Consultant sessions—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Nurse's re-inspection—as required.
Ear, nose and throat	Consultant sessions—Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Dental	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.; Saturdays 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Child guidance	Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Chiropody	Alternate Fridays 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon
Speech therapy	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.45 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation	At Child Welfare sessions.
Cranworth Road Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon. Medical sessions—Alternate Mondays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ophthalmic	Nurse's re-inspections—as required.
Ear, nose and throat	Nurse's treatment sessions—Mondays and Wednesdays, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Dental	Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.0 to 5.0 p.m.
Chiropody	Alternate Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Speech therapy	Mondays, 1.45 to 5.0 p.m.
Immunisation	At Child Welfare sessions.
Thorpe Hesley Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions—Fridays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.
Immunisation	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Greasbrough Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions—Wednesdays, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Immunisation	1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.

Clinic	Times of sessions
Blackburn Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions—Wednesdays, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
High Greave Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Nurse's treatment sessions—Mondays 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon. Fridays 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Newman School	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—as required. Nurse's treatment sessions—Mondays to Fridays, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 to 4.0 p.m.
Immunisation	As required—at medical sessions.
Speech therapy	Fridays, 9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.45 to 4.0 p.m.
Physiotherapy	Daily 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Abbey School	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—as required. Nurse's treatment sessions—as required.
Speech therapy	Mondays—9.15 a.m. to 12 noon.
Wheatley Road Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—Tuesdays 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. and Thursdays 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon. Nurse's treatment sessions—Tuesdays 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. and Thursdays 9.15 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Immunisation	As required—at medical sessions.
Canklow Clinic	
	Medical sessions—1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Wingfield Clinic	
Minor ailments, general inspection and treatment	Medical sessions—Fridays 2.0 to 4.30 p.m. Nurse's treatment sessions, Fridays 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Immunisation	As required—at medical sessions.

School Medical Inspections and Other Examinations

During their first year at school, all children are medically examined by a school medical officer. In 1970, 28 per cent of those seen required treatment. 5 per cent had a visual defect which warranted further investigation by the ophthalmologist.

Selective examination of school children at the ages of 9 and 14 years was first established in Rotherham in March 1966. Since then, about 30 per cent of children in these age groups have been examined each year by the school doctors.

Children are selected for examination by parents, doctors and school staff. In 1970, 20 per cent of the children aged 9 years who were examined, were seen at the request of their parents. In the 14 years age group, this proportion fell to 6 per cent—a reflection, possibly, of the growing assertiveness of the young 'teenager'. 37 per cent of all children examined after selection were found to need treatment for one or more conditions and 13 per cent had visual defects which required treatment.

A short summary of each child's medical record is sent to the general practitioner when the child finally leaves school. 1,900 summaries were sent in 1970.

Children in the care of the Local Authority are examined periodically, whether boarded out with foster-parents or resident in a Local Authority Home. 283 were seen during the year.

Any child sent to a Remand Home or Approved School by the Juvenile Court is examined first by a medical officer. 31 children were seen for this purpose.

47 children who wished to undertake employment out of school hours were examined to assess their fitness for the work. All were issued with the necessary certificate.

81 candidates for admission to Teachers' Training Colleges and 9 teachers who had been appointed to posts in Rotherham, were examined during the year.

633 children were examined prior to holidays with school parties.

Cleanliness Inspections

20,733 inspections were carried out in schools, 408 pupils being found to be infested.

The following table shows the reduction in the amount of hair infestation amongst school children that has taken place over the last six years. In 1970, the prevalence rate for this condition—i.e. the number affected per 1,000 total school population—was one third of the rate in 1965.

Year	Number of examinations in schools	Number of pupils found to be infested	Number of pupils infested per 1,000 total school children
1965	25,344	1,112	44
1966	26,106	681	26
1967	20,504	396	20
1968	24,488	384	16
1969	23,522	368	15
1970	20,733	408	19

The overall incidence, or the number of new cases found per 1,000 children examined, has shown a similar trend, although amongst older children the rate has risen slightly each year for the last 3 years as shown below.

The incidence of hair infestation amongst children of secondary school age during the years 1966 to 1970 is shown in the following table:-

Year	Number of secondary school children examined	Number of children infested for the first time	Number of children infested per 1,000 examined
1966	4,220	112	27
1967	3,955	22	6
1968	4,626	35	8
1969	4,713	45	10
1970	4,140	65	15

Heights and Weights of
 Rotherham School Children

The Deputy Principal School Medical Officer has made a study of the changes in the average height and weight of five year old school children since the School Health Service began in 1908.

The mean height and weight of school children aged 5 years, medically examined in 1970, were estimated using a stratified sample of 800 children drawn from all Infants' Schools visited. Corresponding figures were obtained for previous years, using data taken from school medical records and the Annual Reports of the Principal School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the changes in mean height and weight at 5 years which have occurred over the period 1908-1970 in Rotherham:-

Year of inspection	Boys		Girls	
	Height (inches)	Weight (pounds)	Height (inches)	Weight (pounds)
1908	41·67	41·37	41·55	39·76
1914	42·41	40·52	41·58	39·38
1928	41·70	38·60	41·40	37·40
1952	42·61	40·12	42·45	39·17
1960	43·09	43·80	42·67	41·59
1970	43·20	42·57	43·02	42·44
Percentage increase 1908 to 1970	3·69	2·90	3·53	6·74

Girls, it seems, were at a greater disadvantage in respect of their general nutrition in 1908. The percentage increase in their mean weight which has occurred over 62 years is much greater than the increase shown by the boys.

Children aged 5 years are, on average, taller and heavier today than their counterparts of 1908, for a number of reasons. These are, chiefly, improved nutrition, prevention of certain diseases, early diagnosis and effective treatment of ill-health, and a vast improvement in living conditions generally.

Screening Tests in
Schools and Clinics

Vision Testing

At school entry and again at 7, 9, 11 and 14 years, visual acuity is tested. At 11 years, testing for defects of colour vision is included.

Results of testing visual acuity are shown below:-

Age (years)	Children tested	Number with a visual defect	%
Under 5	140	3	2
5	874	44	5
7	850	129	15
9	1,627	285	17·5
11	528	92	19
14	1,527	350	23
Total	5,643	932	16·5

Hearing

At school entry and at 7 years, audiometric testing is done as a routine measure. The results of testing in 1970 were as follows:-

Age (years)	First screening test		Second screening test		Third screening test	
	Tested	Referred for 2nd test	Tested	Referred for 3rd test	Tested	Referred to E.N.T. Clinic
5	1,967	309	309	151	138	28
7	1,143	65	65	44	33	22
Total	3,110	374	374	195	171	50

Consultant Ophthalmic
Service

78 consultant sessions were held in 1970. The following table details the number of children examined and the numbers who needed treatment for errors of refraction:-

	Examined	Refracted	Spectacles Prescribed	Re-inspected
School children	945	652	516	466
Pre-school children	1	1	1	—
Total	946	653	517	466

The main reasons for referral to the Ophthalmic Clinic are shown in the following table:-

Diagnosis	School children	Pre-school children
Myopia	121	—
Hypermetropia	66	—
Antigmatism		
Myopic	49	—
Hypermetropic	284	—
Mixed	87	—
Strabismus	28	1
Ambylopia	17	—
Cataract	2	—
Nystagmus	1	—
Epicanthus	4	—
Other conditions	3	—

Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Service

Consultant sessions are held once a week at Ferham Clinic, children being referred by school medical officers and general practitioners.

The main reasons for attendance in 1970 were as follows:-

Disease affecting	School children		Pre-school children		Totals	
	Number	%	Number	%	Children	%
Ear—Infective	83	66	40	76	123	69
Other	85		53		128	
Nose	45	18	18	14	63	17
Throat	40	16	12	10	52	14
Total	253	100	123	100	376	100

Of the children referred for a consultant's opinion in 1970, 122 had a hearing loss which required further investigation and treatment.

Details are shown in the table below:-

Treatment required	School children	Pre-school children
Operative		
Removal of tonsils and adenoids	24	9
Removal of tonsils	12	5
Removal of adenoids	23	11
Myringotomy and aspiration	13	—
Antrum washout	4	—
Suction clearance	14	—
Hearing aid	7	—
Total	97	25

Consultant Orthopaedic Service

20 sessions at Rotherham Hospital were held during the year and a total of 203 children were seen.

Child Guidance Service

In 1970, Dr. S. Hoyes and Miss E. M. Fawcett, were appointed Consultant in Child Psychiatry and Educational Psychologist respectively. Dr. Hoyes began her duties in March and Miss Fawcett in August.

Cases seen	School Children		Pre-school Children	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances
New	101	} 375	—	—
Others	38		1	4
Total	139	375	1	4

Handicapped Pupils

The ten different categories are re-stated in the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations of 1959. These children require education specially adapted to their particular needs. This may be provided in ordinary schools, in special classes in ordinary schools, or in special schools.

Handicapped children confined to their homes or in hospital for long periods must also be specially provided with tuition.

The Education Act of 1944 places the responsibility for ascertaining the nature of the handicap and the special help required on the School Medical Officer. Any child who has reached the age of 2 years is eligible for ascertainment. The numbers of children ascertained and already in a special school or waiting for a place as at the 31st December 1970 are shown in the following table:-

Category of Handicap	Ascertained during 1970	*Placed during 1970	Attending Special Schools		Awaiting a place in a Special School
			Day	Boarding	
Blind	—	2	1	6	—
Partially sighted	—	—	2	—	—
Deaf	2	2	—	12	—
Partially hearing	—	—	2	—	—
Physically handicapped	6	7	47	4	—
Delicate	5	5	32	2	—
Educationally sub-normal	26	21	128	—	16
Maladjusted	4	4	29	4	1
Epileptic	2	2	5	1	—
Speech defects	—	—	—	—	—
Total	45	43	246	29	17

*Includes children already waiting before 1st January, 1970.

Number of children attending Residential Schools for the Handicapped.

Category of Handicap	School	Boys	Girls
Physical handicap	Ian Tetley School, Harrogate, Yorks.	1	—
	Moss Brook, Sheffield	—	1
	Welburn Hall, Kirby Moorside, Yorks.	—	1
	Palace School, Ely	—	1
Maladjusted	Moor Top, Ackworth, Yorks.	2	—
	Bladon House, Staffs.	2	—
Epilepsy	St. Elizabeth's School, Herts.	—	1
Delicate	Ackworth, Nr. Pontefract, Yorks.	1	—
	Sun Trap School, Hayling Island	—	1
Deaf	Maud Maxfield, Sheffield	2	3
	Yorkshire Residential School, Doncaster	*2	*2
Blind	Tapton Mount, Sheffield	3	1
	Henshaw's School for the Blind, Manchester	—	1
	Royal Normal College, Shrewsbury	—	1

*These numbers include 2 children who attend as day pupils.

Educationally Subnormal Pupils

Children are brought forward for ascertainment or re-assessment by Head Teachers and School Medical Officers. The table below shows the number of children who were examined during 1970 and the decisions made:-

	Examined	Ascertained as	
		Educationally subnormal	Unsuitable for education at school
Pre-school children	10	2	8
School children	44	24	1
Total	54	26	9

The following table shows the numbers of children attending Day Special Schools in the Borough at the end of the year.

Category	Newman School	Abbey School
Blind	1	—
Partially sighted	2	—
Deaf	—	—
Partially hearing	2	—
Physically handicapped	47	—
Delicate	32	—
Maladjusted	29	—
Educationally subnormal	—	128
Epileptic	5	—
Speech defect	—	—
Total	118	128

(These figures do not include 36 children who live in the West Riding of Yorkshire and attend the Abbey and Newman Schools).

Approximately 90 per cent of Rotherham children requiring special education attend day special schools within the Borough. (In England and Wales as a whole, approximately 65 per cent of children requiring special education attend day special schools).

Speech Therapy

On the 1st January, 1970, 195 school children, 39 pre-school children and 8 adults were on the speech therapist's register. During the year, 142 new patients were referred for treatment. 92 of the new patients were school children, 44 pre-school children and 6 adults.

Most patients are seen at clinics, but the therapist also makes weekly visits to treat children at the Newman and Abbey Special Schools. In 1970, 17 children at the Newman and 19 at the Abbey School required treatment.

Attendances for Speech Therapy

	School children	Pre-school children	Adults	Total
Patients	238	70	6	314
Attendances made	1,150	258	42	1,450

Disorders treated by the Speech Therapist

Disorders	School children	Pre-school children	Adults	Total
Dyslalia	196	72	1	269
Dyslalia and stammer	3	—	1	4
Laryngeal web	1	—	—	1
Stammer	29	1	5	35
Dysarthria	7	—	—	7
Cleft palate	8	5	—	13
Dyseneia	5	—	—	5
Dysphonia	2	—	4	6
Dysphasia	1	—	1	2
Dysphasia and dysarthria	1	—	—	1
Dyspraxia and dysarthria	—	1	—	1
Laryngectomy	—	—	1	1
Hypernasality	—	—	1	1
Not yet assessed	12	3	—	15

Patients discharged from the Speech Therapy Clinic

Reason	School children	Pre-school children	Adults	Total
Speech now within normal limits	58	9	7	74
Treatment not indicated	13	—	—	13
Treatment refused	2	2	—	4
Left area	7	3	—	10
Failed appointments	32	10	1	43
Other	—	—	1	1
Total	112	24	9	145

Physiotherapy

Mrs. J. Green was appointed part-time and Mrs. A. J. Phinn full-time physiotherapist in January and October, 1970, respectively.

Sixty children at the Newman School were treated during the year and a total of 3,363 treatments given.

At the Newman School, the hydrotherapy pool was officially opened in March 1970 and in a very short time proved itself an invaluable adjunct to the treatment of severely handicapped children. The pool was kept open during the school holidays and special transport arranged in order that the children could continue their treatment.

One of the erstwhile rest-sheds at the Newman School has been converted to a physiotherapy area. The need for a larger area of this nature has been felt increasingly, as more and more young physically handicapped children are now being admitted.

Chiropody

888 school children and 9 pre-school children were treated during the year.

As in previous years, the Chiropodist co-operated closely with the School Medical Officers and General Practitioners, many of whom referred children for treatment.

The conditions treated were as follows:-

Condition	Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	636	1,400
Corns	80	90
Nail conditions	16	22
Callosities	11	11
Bursitis	12	19
Others	142	142
Total	897	1,684

**Vaccination and
Immunisation**

Diphtheria

During the year 156 children aged 5-15 years were immunised—i.e. completed a primary course of 3 injections, and 1,480 children previously immunised were given a reinforcing dose of diphtheria antigen.

There have been no cases of this disease in Rotherham since 1952.

Tetanus

167 children of school age were immunised during the year and 1510 booster doses were given.

Measles

282 children of school age were given measles vaccine in 1970.

Poliomyelitis

In 1970, 222 school children completed a primary course, i.e. 3 doses of oral vaccine, and 2,452 reinforcing doses were given.

Rubella

In accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Health and Social Security, rubella vaccine was offered to girls aged 11 to 13 years. The object is to prevent rubella infection later in life, during pregnancy, as this can cause severe damage to the unborn child. The number immunised was 154.

Tuberculosis

All children aged 13 years were offered B.C.G. vaccine. The acceptance rate was approximately 83 per cent. Of those skin tested, 12 per cent were 'positive'—i.e. showed a pre-existing immunity to tuberculosis and were therefore not given the B.C.G. vaccine.

Results of Skin Testing School Children Aged 13 Years before giving BCG Vaccine in November, 1970

School	Number in age group	Consents received		Number tested	Positive to skin test	
		Number	%		Number	%
Spurley Hey	176	148	84.0	136	11	8.1
High School	101	90	89.1	90	6	6.7
Oakwood	187	155	82.9	152	26	17.1
St. Bernards	122	100	81.9	93	10	10.8
Wingfield	130	112	86.2	106	15	14.1
Kimberworth	215	166	77.2	154	26	16.9
South Grove	178	149	83.7	145	16	11.0
Old Hall	124	107	86.3	104	15	14.4
Newman (Special)	15	8	53.3	8	—	—
Abbey (Special)	11	9	81.8	9	2	22.2
Total	1,259	1,044	82.9	997	127	12.7

The Staffing Position

During 1970, the dental department maintained its number of dental officers. Mr. P. Gwynne joined the staff for six weeks in a temporary capacity during the early part of the year and Mrs. R. Brookes and Mr. N. J. Kilner were appointed in April and October respectively to work as part-time dental officers. At the end of the year the staff consisted of three full-time and three part-time dental officers, which produces a full-time equivalent of 4.2. When comparing this establishment with that of many authorities Rotherham is in a fortunate position in that its school dental service remains adequately staffed. Much credit is due to the far sighted policy of the local authority itself where the provision of equipment is concerned. Good and efficient treatment depends both on the operator and on the equipment with which he works and in order to attract and keep staff, surgery premises and equipment must be of the highest order.

Allocation of Sessions

The number of treatment sessions has increased to 1,536 from 1,454 in 1969, whilst the number of sessions devoted to school inspections has decreased from 77 to 72. All schools and the adult and junior training centres have received an annual dental inspection, the reduction in the number of sessions being due to the fact that more pupils were seen at each inspection. An average of 189 pupils were seen per session compared with 176 in 1969.

The help and co-operation which has been received from the schools inspected has resulted in these expeditious inspections and in a steady fall in the number of inspection sessions over the years.

Detailed assessment and charting has not as yet formed a part of such routine inspections although the school dental service is in an excellent position to undertake epidemiological surveys. There is little detailed information about the extent of dental disease in the population as a whole. This information is difficult to collect since most patients attend for treatment only when the defect from which they are suffering has progressed sufficiently to be obvious to the patient himself. It is hoped that with the adequate staffing position, some research of this nature may be undertaken in the near future.

School inspection statistics

The total number of 16,103 inspections includes the pupils who receive the first inspection at either school or the clinic, together with those re-inspected at either place. Regular patients who visit the clinic at six or four monthly intervals help to increase this number of re-inspections for if they have already received an inspection at the time of the annual school inspection they are regarded as re-inspections. This is a division of the statistics which causes an increase in the amount of clerical work involved to little practical purpose.

Of the total number inspected, including the re-inspections, 11,307 pupils were found to require treatment and of those 9,700 were offered it. However it must not be assumed that the remaining 1,607 individuals were in need of treatment which the local authority was unable or unwilling to offer. During the period of developing dentition there are many occasions when a child is not dentally sound but when the only correct course of treatment to follow is one of masterly inactivity. This will arise both in respect to orthodontic and to conservative treatment equally. In the former case an incipient malocclusion may be present but until certain teeth have erupted or the patient has reached the most propitious age for the commencement of treatment, none is offered.

A similar case often arises with the preservation of the deciduous dentition in the six to eight year old group. These teeth, although very carious, fulfil a role as space maintainers until shed naturally prior to the eruption of their permanent successors.

It can therefore be reiterated that dental treatment is offered to every pupil who requires it. However, it may not be obvious that the number accepting is computed as the total of first visits to the clinic in the calendar year (4,437) plus the additional courses of treatment commenced (171) bringing the total to 4,608. Comments on the indifference of a large group of parents to the value of dental treatment are becoming a feature of this authority's annual report but an acceptance rate of 47% cannot be regarded with complacency or equanimity. During the inspections it was estimated by questioning of the pupil and observation of the dental treatment which had already been received, that 1,813 individuals had, or were receiving treatment from the National Health Service. This produces a figure of 13% of those inspected who do not receive treatment from the school dental service and conversely a figure of 87% of the total number of pupils inspected who receive either no treatment or treatment from the school dental service. This service therefore has an immense responsibility to maintain

contact with this majority group as it can be assumed that apart from the annual dental inspection in school the members of this group would not seek dental advice apart from the relief of pain. The personal approach is extremely important and it is possible whilst in the school environment to persuade those who are resistant to treatment to consider accepting it and to show them that the need for treatment exists even though unrecognised.

Treatment statistics

The demand for extraction under a general anaesthetic has decreased marginally but remains at a level of 2,279 all of which were administered by the dental officers. In the Utopian future it is hoped that this number of general anaesthetics and the total of 5,819 teeth extracted will be drastically reduced and when this position occurs we shall know that our efforts in the realms of preventive dentistry are showing some measure of success. It has been mentioned in the past that compared with the statistics of other local authorities a higher number of general anaesthetics and extractions are carried out in Rotherham than elsewhere. It should be emphasised that this is the treatment pattern for the area and can be shown by comparing the types of treatment carried out by the local general dental service. If the local authority was unable or unwilling to satisfy this demand the patients would seek treatment from the already overloaded National Health Service. Those of us in school service are very conscious that this position exists and are aware that it is our responsibility both to the dental profession as a whole, and to the patients, that by our efforts in dental health education, conservative rather than radical treatment becomes to be accepted as the norm. Slowly, the number of fillings in both deciduous and permanent teeth is increasing and it is particularly gratifying to notice that the conservation of the deciduous dentition is becoming to be accepted by the conscientious parent as a normal part of a child's dental treatment. Much education is needed before the old idea that deciduous teeth are only temporary and therefore are of no consequence, is finally destroyed and this point is always emphasised when talking to adult groups on dental health.

Orthodontic treatment

Mr. J. H. Gardiner continues to visit Ferham Clinic at regular intervals. This is a most satisfactory arrangement. Patients are referred to this clinic by dental officers for diagnosis and advice on treatment and the opportunity exists during the course of the clinic to discuss a wide

range of orthodontic problems. Thus dental officers are kept abreast of current ideas in orthodontic practice.

In spite of careful screening, nineteen cases were discontinued during the year. This is a disappointing number but orthodontic treatment is a lengthy process and may involve weekly visits to the clinic for the adjustment of the appliance. When this involves a complicated and expensive bus journey across the town, often accompanied by members of the family, a parent may soon become discouraged if progress in the correction of the child's malocclusion appears to be slow.

In a random sample of 511 ten year old children which Mr. Gardiner examined, he estimated that 77% would benefit from orthodontic treatment i.e. 43% by selective therapeutic extractions, 33% would benefit from treatment by removable appliances with or without extractions and 1% by fixed appliances with or without extractions. Yet in many instances when this treatment is offered it is not accepted, the main reason being that a child's appearance is accepted as the norm within the family. The possession of a prominent chin or crooked front teeth may be found in a number of relatives and the child is merely conforming to the family pattern.

Again the question of patient and parent education comes to the fore. Since orthodontic treatment is undertaken for reasons other than the aesthetic; the most important being that of function and the prevention of both caries and paradontal conditions in later life.

The number of cases treated by appliance therapy has decreased slightly but many patients have been treated by exodontic measures at the correct age for this type of treatment: a procedure which in many cases reduces the need for appliance therapy later.

Courses

Miss Stocks attended a course on Children's Dentistry at the Eastman Dental Hospital and also a course organised by the British Dental Association on "Preventive Dentistry". Miss Egan attended a two day course on "Planning and Anaesthesia in Children's Dentistry" organised by the Society of Medical Officers of Health and also visited the annual conference of the British Dental Association.

Clinics

The following table gives a breakdown of the work carried out at Cranworth Road and Ferham Clinics,

Clinic	Total attendances	No. of patients treated	Extractions		Fillings				General Anaesthetics	Other operations	No. of Treatment Sessions
					Permanent teeth		Deciduous teeth				
			Perm. teeth	Decid. teeth	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled	No. of fillings	No. of teeth filled			
Cranworth Road Ferham	4416	1758	710	1546	2487	1994	382	329	839	1899	560
	7445	2679	971	2592	4372	3576	632	549	1440	2949	1029
Total	11861	4437	1681	4138	6859	5570	1014	878	2279	4848	1589

Both clinics have been redecorated during the year and both present a bright and attractive appearance to the patient. One surgery at Cranworth Road has now been refurnished with modern "low seated" equipment. Dentistry requires a large amount of mechanical gadgetry for its performance which can be frightening to the apprehensive patient. As the operative parts of the new units are hidden away from view the appearance of the surgery is now much less frightening than it used to be. Treatment with such equipment when the operator is comfortably seated and the patient is relaxed in the supine position reduces the tension for both and helps to produce work of a high standard.

Again, the disproportion in the amount of work undertaken at the two clinics must be commented on but it is hoped that now the housing development in the Cranworth Road area has commenced, this disparity will be eventually equalised.

Other activities

The dental department has on two occasions during the year been of some assistance to the Sheffield and Rotherham Constabulary in the identification of dead persons and has also been able to help in the age assessment of young immigrants.

Dental Health Education and Prevention

Efforts in the field of dental health education are continuing and the modest programme which was started in 1969 has been slightly expanded. The schools and maternity and child welfare projects will be considered as an entity.

Eight talks were given to Mothercraft classes at Broom Lane and Ferham clinics and this number represents the total number of talks possible to expectant mothers attending these classes without a duplication of material.

Unfortunately it seems impossible to reach mothers who do not attend these classes hence the majority of expectant

mothers receive no information on the care of their own and their children's teeth. Preaching dental health in a negative way is of no practical use but interest in dentistry can be aroused and audience participation at question time can often be a lively and rewarding affair.

One talk was given to an outside ladies' organisation and it is hoped that this aspect of the work can be extended. Small informal groups provide stimulating audiences particularly if questions can be asked in the course of the talk and a considerable amount of information can be imparted in an interesting manner to those who basically wish to do their best for their own and their family's dental health but who lack the necessary knowledge to put it into practice.

One pre-school play group requested talks on the care of the teeth and these were supplied. The film "Johnny and the D K Robot" was shown and proved the point that coloured moving pictures are acceptable to any age group. The Junior Training Centre also saw this film and were a most interested audience. Groups of senior girls in the secondary schools have also received talks on dental care but it must be emphasised that this type of instruction can be given only at the request of the schools themselves and thanks are due to those heads who realise the importance of dental health and who have invited members of the staff into their schools.

Since a nutritionist was appointed to the staff of the Health Department, close co-operation has developed between the nutrition service and the dental service. When talks have been given in secondary schools, both aspects have been presented, either separately or on the same occasion and the close connection between diet for general health and dental health has been very much emphasised. It is well said that many young people today are overfed and undernourished. An adjustment in dietary balance which reduced the cariogenic sugar content of the diet would help to reduce both obesity and dental caries.

Dental health must be allied to health as a whole and in particular advice on diet must be made relevant to good general health. We are not a profession of kill joys but those of us who see daily the ravages caused by the indiscriminate eating of between meal cariogenic snacks wish to save children from the pain and suffering which this practice involves. Perhaps a tax on confectionery and a corresponding decrease in the amount of purchase tax on toothpaste would help us to place the priorities in the correct order.

At the request of the Superintendent Health Visitor, a group of student Health Visitors spent an afternoon at Ferham Clinic where they saw something of the work of the department and received some instruction in dental subjects.

During the autumn term a lively project of dental health education took place at Badsley Moor Lane Junior School. The bulk of the work was produced by the school itself and consisted of models and posters showing the correct foods to eat for good dental health. Two films were shown and a talk was given to a most responsive group of ten year old children.

The work is slow and progress will only be seen many years hence when these children are parents themselves; parents, we hope who believe in the preservation of the natural dentition.

In an effort to make contact with five year olds and their parents, all children in this age group are given at their first dental inspection a cannister containing a mug, toothpaste, toothbrush and a letter from the Principal School Dental Officer which stresses the importance of dental care. This informs the parents that a school dental service exists and is an indication that the child has received a dental inspection. It is felt that this is a good plan for in the normal course of events, only those in need of treatment are given letters to take home. The parents of many five year old children who are sound would previously be unaware that a dental inspection had taken place.

What of the future?

The common diseases from which children and young adults suffer, can in the majority of cases be cured so that no evidence of them remains in later life. Dental caries is a notable exception. The local authority service, working as it does predominantly with the younger age groups of population has an immense responsibility in the prevention and treatment of dental disease of the young.

It can be argued that the ideal situation would be for a family dental surgeon to be responsible for the treatment of the family unit as a whole. He would understand the background of the individuals concerned, be able to give advice and encouragement in preventive measures and generally undertake the dental care of succeeding generations of the same family.

As only 13% of those inspected in Rotherham schools receive dental treatment from the National Health Service,

the remainder would receive no dental inspection or the offer of treatment unless from the school dental service. Good habits of dental care are laid down during the formative period of life therefore those in contact with young people have a great responsibility in teaching preventive dentistry in school and in encouraging this age group to accept conservative treatment. It will be a calamitous situation for children's dentistry if there is an attempt, in the reorganisation of the health services, to curtail the scope of the school dental service and any attempt to accomplish such a plan must be resisted with the utmost vigour.

In helping apprehensive patients to accept treatment, modern methods of sedation and anaesthesia must be fully used, where these are considered in the best interests of the patient. It is no longer acceptable that patients are treated without the benefits of present day pharmacology.

The slow progress of dental health education will be continued and there are plans to extend this. It should also be remembered that as well as formal talks an immense amount of instruction in dental care is given at the chair side and whilst not appearing in a convenient column in the statistics this is probably the most effective method of imparting information when the instruction is given at a personal level in the surgery.

Changes in dietary habits are a long term process. How to reach parents whose children are sent breakfastless to school with money to buy a snack of biscuits on the way and whose only proper meal of the day is school dinner, is a challenging problem. Long and painstaking education over more than one generation would appear to be the only way.

Good regular dental treatment, improvements in the standards of oral hygiene and dietary control will all help towards a reduction in the incidence of caries and paradontal disease but unless these methods are supplemented by the fluoridation of the domestic water supply the results will be less than ideal. The addition of 1 p.p.m. Sodium fluoride to the water supply would halve the incidence of caries within twenty years. It is a policy which should be made compulsory at national level thus removing its implementation from the area of local politics. Such a reduction in dental caries would not only make economic sense but allow the dental profession to exercise its full abilities in the treatment and prevention of dental disease which would by the implementation of the policy of fluoridation have been reduced to manageable proportions.

Appendix

APPENDIX

Table 1
Registrar-General's Return of Deaths

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years										Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
B4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	
	F	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B14 Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01	
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B18 Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	
	F	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
B19(1) Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	.02	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B19(2) Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	.06	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
B19(3) Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	2	.19	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3		
B19(4) Malignant neoplasm, intestine	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	7	3	.38	
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	6		
B19(5) Malignant neoplasm, Larynx	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	.04	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
B19(6) Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	15	5	.52	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2		
B19(7) Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.17	
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	4		
B19(8) Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	3	.12	
B19(9) Malignant neoplasm, prostate	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4		
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.01	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B19(11) Other malignant neoplasm	M	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	7	8	7	7	.56	
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	10		
B20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.02	
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
B21 Diabetes mellitus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	.10	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
B46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.06	
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
B23 Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
B46(3) Mental disorders	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
B24 Meningitis	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.01	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B46(4) Multiple sclerosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	.02	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
B46(5) Other diseases of nervous system	M	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.07	
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
B26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	.16	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-		
B27 Hypertensive disease	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	.31	
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8		
B28 Ischaemic heart disease	M	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	34	52	45	2.70	
	F	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	24	40		

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years										Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
B29 Other forms of heart disease	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	}	.43
	F	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	21		
B30 Cerebrovascular disease	M	66	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	15	25	20	}	1.89
	F	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	24	66		
B46(6) Other diseases of circulatory system	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	19	}	.68
	F	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	19		
B31 Influenza	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	-	}	.16
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
B32 Pneumonia	M	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	14	}	.71
	F	37	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	23		
B33(1) Bronchitis and emphysema	M	62	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	11	33	15	}	.98
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	12		
B33(2) Asthma	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	}	.02
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
B46(7) Other diseases of respiratory system	M	8	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	}	.14
	F	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		
B34 Peptic ulcer	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	}	.13
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	}	.06
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	}	.07
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-		
B46(8) Other diseases of digestive system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	}	.06
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	}	.06
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1		
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	}	.04
B46(9) Other diseases, genito-urinary system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	}	.05
B46(11) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	}	.01
B42 Congenital anomalies	M	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
	F	5	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	}	.13
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	M	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	}	.15
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	}	.01
B45 Symptoms and ill- defined conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	}	.02
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	M	9	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	2		
	F	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	}	.14
BE48 All other accidents	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	5		
	F	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	}	.23
BE49 Suicide and self- inflicted injuries	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1		
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	}	.08
BE50 All other external causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	}	.04
Total all causes	M	573	12	6	4	3	5	5	15	39	118	185	181		
	F	465	7	8	4	2	4	-	6	31	49	113	241		

Table 2
Cancer Deaths

	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate	No.	Death rate
Stomach and duodenum	24	0·28	28	0·32	18	0·21	28	0·32	30	0·35	19	0·22	15	0·17	19	0·22	24	0·27	17	0·20
Lung, bronchus	47	0·55	42	0·49	46	0·53	40	0·46	38	0·44	44	0·50	51	0·59	31	0·36	48	0·55	45	0·52
Breast	19	0·22	14	0·16	17	0·20	11	0·13	16	0·18	13	0·15	13	0·15	17	0·20	19	0·22	15	0·17
Uterus	7	0·08	4	0·05	4	0·04	6	0·07	6	0·07	4	0·05	6	0·07	9	0·10	4	0·05	10	0·12
Other sites	73	0·85	78	0·90	88	1·01	92	1·06	81	0·93	80	0·92	96	1·11	78	0·90	106	1·23	98	1·13
Total deaths and death rates from cancer	170	1·99	166	1·92	173	1·99	177	2·04	171	1·97	160	1·84	181	2·09	154	1·78	201	2·32	185	2·14
Total deaths and death rates all causes	952	11·14	1014	11·76	974	11·24	928	10·73	952	10·97	964	11·08	914	10·54	902	10·43	1012	11·71	1038	12·02
Proportion, cancer deaths to total deaths, 1 in	5·6		6·11		5·63		5·24		5·57		6·02		5·05		5·86		5·03		5·61	

Table 3
Suicidal Deaths

Cause of Death	Sex	Age
Coal gas poisoning	M	78
" " "	M	32
" " "	F	50
Barbiturates	F	51
Hanging	M	28
Decapitation	M	16

Table 4
Infant Deaths

Cause of death	Under 24 hours	1-6 days	7-27 days	Total under 4 weeks	28 days to 3 months	3-5 months	6 months to 1 year	Total under 1 year
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Meningitis	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Endocrine diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Heart disease	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diseases of respiratory system ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital anomalies	1	-	-	1	3	2	1	7
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc....	3	12	-	15	-	-	-	15
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	5	14	-	19	4	7	3	33

Table 5
Premature Births

Weight at birth	Premature Live Births												Premature Still Births	
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home								Born in hospital	Born at home or in a nursing home
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	Died within 24 hours of birth	Died in 1 and under 7 days	Died in 7 and under 28 days		
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	22	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	7	1
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	22	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	52	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Total	103	9	4	1	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	22	2

Table 6

Maternity Services—Confinements of women normally resident in the County Borough (i)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Services provided within the County Borough:-					
Moorgate General Hospital	517	568	598	647	654
Private nursing homes	24	10	3	—	—
Domiciliary confinements	555	376	326	299	237
Services provided outside the County Borough:-					
Jessop Hospital	36	39	56	44	50
Listerdale Maternity Home	423	523	520	476	513
Chapeltown Maternity Home	20	17	14	11	12
Private nursing homes and other institutions	28	41	40	47	56
Domiciliary confinements	9	3	4	2	2
Total confinements	1,612	1,577	1,561	1,526	1,524

Table 7

Maternity Services—Confinements of women normally resident in the County Borough (ii)

Year	NHS Hospitals and Maternity Homes		Private Maternity Homes		Domiciliary arrangements		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1961	810	50.94	48	3.02	732	46.04	1,590
1962	829	50.80	75	4.59	728	44.61	1,632
1963	878	52.61	80	4.79	711	42.60	1,669
1964	981	57.54	70	4.10	654	38.36	1,705
1965	974	59.83	58	3.56	596	36.61	1,628
1966	996	61.79	52	3.23	564	34.98	1,612
1967	1,147	72.73	51	3.24	379	24.03	1,577
1968	1,188	76.11	43	2.75	330	21.14	1,561
1969	1,178	77.20	47	3.08	301	19.72	1,526
1970	1,229	80.64	56	3.68	239	15.68	1,524

Table 8

Maternity Services—Early Discharge of Patients from Hospital

Hospital or Maternity Home	Day of discharge									Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Moorgate General	5	274	21	26	33	45	65	68	4	541
Listerdale Maternity	—	290	5	7	13	11	20	8	11	365
Chapeltown	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	10
Jessop, Sheffield	—	14	—	1	5	13	2	3	5	43
Northern General, Sheffield	—	11	1	2	1	1	10	3	—	29
Nether Edge, Sheffield	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	8
Montagu, Mexborough	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Other	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	5	593	27	36	52	74	103	90	20	1,000

Table 9
Infectious Diseases (i)

Notifiable disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Acute Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	4
Dysentery	3	14	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Infective Jaundice	2	1	7	1	-	2	-	2	3	1	4	1	24
Measles	21	26	5	13	7	174	169	126	13	3	4	6	567
Scarlet fever	1	11	5	1	2	4	3	1	4	6	5	13	56
Whooping cough	-	1	-	2	-	5	4	5	14	20	12	17	80
Tuberculosis: Respiratory, Male	1	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	13
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Other, Male	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Female	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	30	54	22	23	12	191	176	137	36	32	25	39	777

Table 10
Infectious Diseases (ii)

Notifiable disease	Number of cases notified													Total cases notified in each ward of the borough											Total cases removed to hospital	Total deaths		
	At ages—years													Clifton	East	Greasbrough	Herringtonthorpe	Kimberworth	Masbrough	St. Ann's	South	Thornhill	Thorpe Hesley	West				
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over														Age unknown	
Acute meningitis	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	26	—	2	—	1	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective jaundice	24	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	5	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	567	28	79	82	80	102	185	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	44	68	30	45	57	92	2	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	56	2	—	1	7	2	28	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	7	5	8	3	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	80	14	6	6	11	9	32	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	7	5	4	13	2	9	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—																												
Respiratory—																												
Male	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	3	11	—	—	—
Female	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other—																												
Male	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Female	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	777	45	88	89	100	115	259	37	9	14	8	10	3	—	43	66	56	69	114	51	80	49	60	85	104	40	2	2

Table 11
School Health Service—Medical Inspection of Pupils During the Year Ending 31st December, 1970.

Year of Birth	Number of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected		Number of pupils not selected for examination	Number of pupils inspected who required treatment		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition in Table 14	Total individual pupils
1966 and later	141	140	1	—	3	45	47
1965	874	873	1	—	44	231	257
1964	896	896	—	—	54	207	238
1963	121	121	—	—	9	24	28
1962	77	77	—	—	8	27	31
1961	320	320	—	—	46	108	138
1960	346	346	—	—	39	82	107
1959	89	89	—	—	10	15	24
1958	111	110	1	—	16	31	42
1957	90	90	—	—	12	21	33
1956	193	193	—	—	23	54	68
1955 and earlier	215	215	—	—	32	65	87
Total	3473	3470	3	2985	296	910	1100

Percentage satisfactory 99.91
 Percentage unsatisfactory .09

Table 12
School Health Service—Other Medical Inspections

Number of special inspections	87
Number of re-inspections	1,186
Total	1,273

Table 13
School Health Service—Cleanliness Inspections

Number of examinations in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	20,733
Number of pupils found to be infested	408
Number of pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	85
Number of pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	35

Table 14

School Health Service—Defects found by Medical Inspection

Defect or disease	Periodic Inspections						Total (including all other age groups inspected)		Special Inspections
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Treat- ment	Obser- vation	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation			
Skin	55	41	20	19	37	29	112	89	5
Eyes—Vision	101	131	55	34	140	115	296	280	8
Squint	64	30	4	2	20	12	88	44	2
Other	11	4	3	3	11	4	25	11	1
Ears—Hearing	47	106	7	9	30	41	84	156	1
Otitis media	28	20	8	5	13	15	49	40	2
Other	13	6	—	—	10	5	23	11	1
Nose and throat	76	78	19	10	41	40	136	128	3
Speech	57	74	2	—	15	10	74	84	1
Lymphatic glands	11	50	—	5	5	24	16	79	—
Heart	11	36	2	6	12	23	25	65	2
Lungs	31	32	5	5	11	14	47	51	5
Developmental—Hernia	7	6	—	—	2	1	9	7	—
Other	28	64	14	9	30	46	72	119	5
Orthopaedic—Posture	7	22	3	5	4	12	14	39	2
Feet	53	60	21	3	36	27	110	90	4
Other	32	76	18	9	27	21	77	106	1
Nervous system—Epilepsy	3	7	4	3	4	4	11	14	—
Other	10	4	4	2	5	7	19	13	3
Psychological—									
Development	8	31	3	14	7	25	18	70	—
Stability	7	53	1	10	8	44	16	107	2
Abdomen	19	18	7	4	15	9	41	31	3
Other	16	188	4	7	26	22	46	217	2

Table 15**Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Eye disease, defective vision and squint	
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	21
Errors of refraction (including squint)	652
Total	673
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	516
Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat	
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	53
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	98
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	11
Received other forms of treatment	208
Total	370
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-	
(a) In 1970	8
(b) In previous years	28
Orthopaedic and postural defects	
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or Out Patient departments	203
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	28
Total	231
Diseases of the skin (excluding uncleanness for which see Table 13)	
Ringworm	
(a) scalp	—
(b) body	—
Scabies	86
Impetigo	39
Other skin diseases	65
Total	190
Child Guidance	
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	139
Speech Therapy	
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist	238
Other treatment given	
(a) pupils with minor ailments	317
(b) pupils who received convalescent treatment under S.H.S. arrangements	117
(c) pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	855
(d) other treatments:-	
(i) Pupils treated by Hospital Service—	
A. As in-patients	332
B. As Out-patients only	213
(ii) Chiropody	888
(iii) Enuresis	73
Total (a) – (d)	2,795

Table 16

Analysis of the work done in various School Health Clinics during 1970

Work undertaken	Ferham		Cranworth Road		Thorpe Hesley		Greasbrough		Newman School		Blackburn		Abbey School		High Grange		Wheatley Road		Canklow		Wingfield		Total					
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	School cases		Non-School cases	All cases		
																							Cases	Attendances				
Ophthalmic	1131	1742	142	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1272	1883	1	1	1273	1884
	348	1961	52	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337	2177	63	154	400	2341	
	2907	7834	1865	4603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4437	11861	335	576	4772	12437	
	140	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	375	1	4	140	379	
Child Guidance	500	981	397	703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	888	1672	9	12	897	1684	
Chiropody	259	967	19	117	—	—	—	—	17	229	—	—	19	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	1150	76	300	314	1450	
Speech Therapy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3363	—	—	60	3363	
Physiotherapy	320	357	374	530	65	206	5	5	111	593	11	19	33	68	128	281	1	2	1	2	2	1047	2053	4	12	1051	2065	
Minor ailment and other examinations																												
Total	5605	14221	2849	6475	65	206	5	5	188	4185	11	19	52	205	128	281	1	2	1	2	2	28418	24534	489	1069	8907	25603	

Table 17

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-school Children

	Children 0-4 years		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Inspections				
Patients given first inspection	230	239	50	83
Patients who required treatment	147	157	46	78
Patients who were offered treatment	147	157	46	78
Attendances				
First visit for treatment during the year	274	244	61	84
Subsequent visits	155	124	86	164
Total visits	429	368	147	248
Additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during the year	3	5	2	1
Treatment				
Fillings	106	99	55	77
Teeth filled	94	91	46	73
Teeth extracted	371	343	92	149
General anaesthetics (administered by dental officers)	152	148	22	38
Emergency visits by patients	102	77	3	5
Patients X-rayed	—	1	2	6
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth	—	5	8	8
Teeth otherwise conserved	—	—	—	—
Teeth root filled	—	—	—	—
Inlays	—	—	—	—
Crowns	—	—	—	—
Courses of treatment completed	179	155	30	53
	1970		1969	
Prosthetics				
Patients supplied with full upper or full lower dentures (first time)	2		8	
Patients supplied with other dentures	5		7	
Dentures supplied	16		33	
Sessions				
Dental Officer sessions (equivalent to complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients				
For treatment	53		62	
For health education	12		4	

Table 18

Dental Inspection and Treatment of School Children

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Attendances and Treatment				
First visit	1,931	1,913	593	4,437
Subsequent visits	2,153	4,024	1,247	7,424
Total visits	4,084	5,937	1,840	11,861
Additional courses of treatment commenced	68	72	31	171
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,199	4,119	1,541	6,859
Fillings in deciduous teeth	906	108	—	1,014
Permanent teeth filled	862	3,361	1,347	5,570
Deciduous teeth filled	778	100	—	878
Permanent teeth extracted	408	1,055	218	1,681
Deciduous teeth extracted	3,242	896	—	4,138
General anaesthetics	1,397	773	109	2,279
Emergencies	152	55	9	216
Number of pupils x-rayed				194
Prophylaxis				1,056
Teeth otherwise conserved				6
Number of teeth root filled				2
Inlays				—
Crowns				19
Courses of treatment completed				3,264
Prosthetics				
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (1st time)	—	—	4	4
Pupils supplied with other dentures (1st time)	—	11	10	21
Number of dentures supplied	—	21	27	48
Orthodontics				
New cases commenced during year				61
Cases completed during year				66
Cases discontinued during year				19
No. of removable appliances fitted				144
No. of fixed appliances fitted				1
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant				36
Anaesthetics				
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers				2,279
Inspections				
(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils				12,870
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils				797
Number of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment				9,858
Number of (a) plus (b) offered treatment				8,251
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic				2,436
Number of (c) found to require treatment				1,449
Sessions				
Sessions devoted to treatment				1,536
Sessions devoted to inspection				72
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education				8

Index

	<i>Page</i>
Aged and Infirm Persons	32, 43
Ambulance Service	35
Ante-natal Clinics	19
Births	13, 104
Boarded-out Children	55, 80
Canal Boats	63
Cancer	15, 100, 102
Caravans	62
Cervical Cytology	37
Child Guidance Service	85
Child Minders	23
Child Health Clinics	22
Children in Care	55, 80
Chiropody Service	42, 89
Clean Air	72-75
Congenital Defects	19
Cremation	53
Deaths	15, 100, 102, 103
Dental Service	23, 91, 113, 114
Domiciliary Meals Service	44
Ear, Nose and Throat Service	84
Education Committee	4
Employment of Children	80
Environmental Health	59
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	19, 113
Factories	64
Family Planning	36
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	71
Food and Drugs	69-71
Food Premises	68
Handicapped Pre-school Children	21
Handicapped Pupils	85-87
Health Committee	3
Health Education	27
Health Visiting	27
Hearing Testing:	
Babies	21
School Children	83
Home Help	43
Home Nursing	30
Home Safety	53
Hospital Liaison	17
Houses in Multiple Occupation	62
Housing	60

	<i>Page</i>
Ice Cream	70
Immigrants	57
Immunisation and Vaccination:	
B.C.G.	38, 90
Diphtheria	33, 89
Measles	34, 89
Poliomyelitis	34, 89
Rubella	34, 90
Smallpox	33
Tetanus	33, 89
Whooping cough.	33
Infant Mortality	103
Infectious Diseases	50, 106, 107
Infestation in Schools	81, 109
Marriage Guidance.	53
Mass Radiography	38-40
Maternity Services	25, 105
Meat	70
Medical Examinations	55, 56, 80
Medical Inspection (schools)	80, 109
Mental Health:	
Training Centres	47, 57
Hostels	46, 48
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	71
Milk	69
Moral Welfare	54
Mortuary	54
Mothercraft	19
Noise Abatement	71
Nursing Equipment	41
Nursing Homes and Agencies.	53
Nutrition Service	41
Occupation Therapy	42
Offensive Trades	64
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	65-67
Ophthalmic Clinic	83
Orthopaedic Clinic	85
Persons needing Care and Attention	53
Pest Control.	64
Pharmacy and Poisons	71
Phenylketonuria	20
Physiotherapy	88
Play Groups.	23
Premature Infants	20, 104

	<i>Page</i>
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	36
Problem Families	27
Sanitary Accommodation	63
Scabies	31
School Children:	
Population	77
Heights and Weights	82
Leavers	80
School Clinics:	
Sessions	78-79
Attendances	112
School Journeys	80
Speech Therapy	87
Staff	5-9
Statistics	13-16
Suicides	54, 103
Treatment of Pupils	111
Tuberculosis.	37, 90
Tuberculosis Care Committee.	40
Unmarried Mothers	23, 54
Venereal Diseases	51
Verminous Premises	64
Vital Statistics	13-16
Water	63
Welfare Foods	22

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